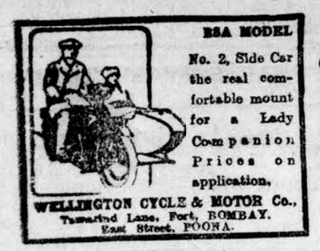

BSA MODEL
No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MANMADHER PIRKTHAL AYED ABDULEAN BREVE.

VOL. IX NO. 72 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1921. TWO ANNAS

BSA Bicycles

Latest stock received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailing to Plymouth and London, Calling at Marseilles

A Passengers required to be in possession of passports.

Date 1921.	Steamer.	Tons.
24th May	"Caledonia"	7,572
6th June	"Nagoya"‡	6,854
11th "	"Dongola"	8,056
18th "	"Malwa" *	10,911
25th "	"Neuralia"	9,082
2nd July	"Kashgar"	8,840
9th "	"Karmala"	8,983
16th "	"Delta"‡	8,087
23rd "	"Narkunda" *	16,115
30th "	"Morea"	16,890

Morea, *Malva, Narkunda — Through steamers from Australia.

Somali — Extra. Proceeds direct from Port Said to London and only conveys second saloon passengers.

‡Nagoya, Delta — Through steamers from China calling Bombay for mails only.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.
A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers' arrival.

B. I. COMPANY'S SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH ONLY.

3rd June	"Chanda"	6,169

Has second saloon accommodation for limited number of gentlemen only.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA & AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamer.	Remarks.
31st "	"Farkunda"	From Colombo to Australian Ports,
28th June	"Mantua"	From Colombo to Australian Ports.

SAILINGS TO ARABIA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	Remarks.
23rd May	LINGA	Karachi direct.
24th "	LIGHTNING	Karachi & P. Gulf.
1st June	KAROA	East & South Africa.
20th "	BAMORA	Karachi & P. Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage at P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACHINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing about	Destination
Canadian Leader	5506	In July	Montreal

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA
P. O. Box 182
Telephone No. 1838.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIZ SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	3rd "	16th "
Saigon Maru	C. Okada	16th "	28th "
Honolulu Maru	K. Hirano	22nd "	28th "
Sonoda Maru	T. Inouye	26th "	5th June.
Kado Maru"	S. Arai	16th June	26th June
Peking Maru"	K. Yamaguchi	23rd June	1st July

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIZ SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda,	6074	12th May	26th "
†Nagano Maru	K. Tsukuda	3824	17th "	26th "
Tottori Maru	S. Ito	6966	15th "	25th "
Hakata Maru	T. Sasaki	6970	25rd "	5th "
Tajima Maru	K. Takano	6995	11th June.	23rd June.
Tatsuno Maru	G. Ota	6995	22nd "	4th July.

a This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

† This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo, Madras and Rangoon.

For Freight and passages apply to

S. SAGAMI,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD

(Incorporated in England).

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.

BRANCHES.

Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basrah, Basrah City — Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah, Mosul.

Authorised Capital £22,000,000
Paid up Capital ..... £ 995,00
Reserve Fund ..... £ 266,00
Reserve Liability of Shareholders..£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt., Chairman.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Bromley-Hartin, Esqr.
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copie of the Rules may be obtained on application

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, Loa and Credit granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custod and interest and dividends collected for clients.

R. V. BUCKLE,
Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI LTD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 7,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital .....Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds .....Rs. 2,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITD.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-20	59,75,150

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street. Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. H. DLIPHANE,
Ag. Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.

for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.
2,25,000 share of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH, 1921.
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 90,47,000
4,65,47,000

RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921 3,54,52,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921. 2,71,41,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; N. M. Murray, Esq (Offg)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE.
2, Princess Street, E. C. 2.
Sir Bernard Hunter, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra, Ahmedabad, Ahmedabad City, Akola, Akyab, Allahabad, Alleppy, Amraoti, Bangalore, Bellary, Benares, Bezwada, Bimlipatam, Bombay (Byculla), Bombay (Mandvi), Bombay (Sandhurst Road), Broach, Calcutta (Clive Street), Calcutta (Harrison Road), Calcutta (Park Street), Calicut, Cawnpore, Chandpore (Pay Office), Chittagong, Cocanada (Outstation), Narsapur), Cochin, Coimbatore, Colombo, Dacca, Delhi, Erode, Guntur, Hyderabad Deccan (Sub-Agency Parbhani), Hyderabad Sind, Indore, Jalgaon (East Khandesh), Jalpaiguri, Karachi, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras (Mount Road), Madura, Mangalore, Masulipatam, Moulmein, Nagpore, Narayanganj, Negapatam, Ootacamund, Patna, Poona, Quetta, Rajahmundry, Rajkot (Kathiawar), Rangoon, Salem, Secunderabad, Serajgunj (Pay Office), Simla, Sholapur, Sukkur, Surat, Tellicherry, Trichinopoly, Trivandrum, Tuticorin.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody, purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru (Kalantan)	Penang
Delhi		Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

M. A. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1884.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo, Saigiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon

Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 824.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 7,58,73,525
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...Rs. 2,38,73,335
Reserve Liability of Shareholders .....Rs. 5,31,11,467

BRANCHES:

London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 39, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandanni.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman. Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum secured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors as from April 1st, 1921, interest on Savings Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

E. R. E. BUCKLE,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 43, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiglio
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND.
Agents.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

M. A. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1884.

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Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo, Saigiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon

Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 824.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandanni.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman. Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum secured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

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E. R. E. BUCKLE,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

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SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 43, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiglio
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND.
Agents.

SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS

SPECIALITIES: Mineral Acids, Industrial Chemicals, Laboratory furnitures, Fitting and Metalic Apparatus.

IMPORTERS OF: Chemicals, Biologicals Bacteriological and other apparatus. Reagents and Chemicals, Photographic, Pyrotechnic Electroplating etc.

For Price lists, apply to

The Oriental Industrial Co.

Chemical Works, Manictolla, Calcutta. Office: 9, Bonfield Lane, Calcutta

REMEMBER

"Inkotine Inks"

Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.

Brightness! **Permanency!**

Non-corrosiveness!

Guaranteed.

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY, No. 4.

INSURANCE.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1913.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Subscribed	47,25,000	0	0
Capital	Paid-up	19,22,254	15	0
Reserve	Funds	15,76,284	3	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 1½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to,—

SETH RAJ MEHRA.
Manager.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers

BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	7,00,000
Claims paid about	27,50,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

LALCHAND SARNA, Asst. Secretary, K. C. VIDYARTHI, Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd., B. I. Co., Ltd.,

Poona City — Head Office Lahore.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premiums in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

B. B. & CO.,
Managing Agents.

or
"DHURANDHAR BROTHERS",
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency C. P. Berar and C. I.,
303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ).

Incorporated in Holland
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BOMBAY-Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000= £ 6,666,666
RESERVE FUNDS. „ 42,513,284= „ 3,542,774

HEAD-OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and The Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES

DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Sourabaya
Bandoeng	Medan	Solo
Cheribon	Padang	Tebing Tinggi (Deli)
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Telok Betong
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Singapore Penang
CHINA: Shanghai, Hongkong
JAPAN: Kobe
BRITISH INDIA: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
LONDON BANKERS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.,

BOMBAY: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the Netherlands Trading Society issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange and undertakes general Banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN.
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,106.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 20 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to

RAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

All COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

DAILY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 36
Half-Yearly	„ 16	„ 18
Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
Monthly	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy, Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 3	Rs. 5

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED a SENIOR PROOF READER for day and night work whenever required. Must be a trained hand and quick in corrections. Apply sharp Box No. 607, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A

WANTED a PROOF READER used to JOB and NEWS Work, must be a steady and trained hand. Men with newspaper experience need apply only to Box No. 608, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A

WANTED—Two CLERKS with good handwriting and excellent references. Apply personally to the SHILOTRI BANK, LTD., Fort, Bombay. A C9482

WANTED IMMEDIATELY an experienced EUROPEAN DYER for a local Dye Works. Apply sharp to Box No. 4008, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A C9485

WANTED an experienced CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. Elderly man thoroughly conversant with business correspondence and knowledge of Gujarati, accounts preferred, fair salary according to qualification would be allowed. Apply Box No. 4007, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A C9481

WANTED.—Influential Travelling CANVASSERS, to secure orders, for Swadeshi Piece-goods on Commission basis, throughout India, Burma and Ceylon. Apply K. SHANKERLAL & CO., Manek Chawk, Ahmedabad. A R 298

WANTED an energetic Parsi youth as an ASSISTANT to a SALESMAN in Wine and Spirit line. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 4002 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." zz p z A A 309

WANTED for the Crosthwaite Girls High School, Allahabad, which is soon to be developed into a College for women lecturers, in Mathematics, Philosophy, and Science and trained lady graduates, to take up mathematics, Drawing and Science in the Training Department. Stating Pay Rs. 175 with free unfurnished quarters and provident Fund. Lady graduates with honours degrees should apply stating age, nationality and other qualifications to the Secretary Crosthwaite Girl High School, Allahabad. 2. Training Classes attached to the Crosthwaite Girls High School opens in July next. 6 Scholarships of Rs. 20 p.m. each tenable for 2 years (ten months in each session) are offered to girls who have passed the Matriculation Examination and join the training classes. For detailed prospects of the Training College apply to the SECRETARY. A 9462

SITUATION WANTED.

CHEMIST, possessing thorough, practical experience, in seed-crushing Oil Refining and Analysis of Seeds, Oils, Cakes, Soaps, etc., OFFERS HIS SERVICES, to prospecting Capitalists and Oil Mill Owners. Write Box No. 4003, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." B R 310

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET a house with six rooms, and two stables for motors. Apply to Ram Bucks Goda Bucks, near Byculla Club Road, near oil Factory. C R 307

TO BE LET—FLATS of most suitable accommodation in a newly built property at Rebeck Street, West Agripada, near Byculla Club. Rent reasonable. Apply SALEMAHOMED PEERMAHOMED & CO., 2-10, Nishanpada Road, Khadak, or at the premises. C R317

TO BE LET a spacious front shop fit for motor car show room in newly built building at Gowalia Tank Road. Any alterations or additions needed to suit convenience will be attended to. For particulars apply to ESOOFALLY MAHOMEDALLY & Co., 78, Bhusari Mohalla near Crawford Market, Bombay. C R391

HOUSE & FLATS TO TET.

TO BE LET.—Building on Plot No. 10 Ballard Pier Estate. OFFERS ARE INVITED from respectable firms for the LEASE of the above building either whole or in part for a term extending from one year to five years. The Building will be ready for occupation either at the end of May or June and is suitable for Banks, Offices etc., Brokers and House Agents need not apply. For Plans etc., see the Undersigned, K. G. TAMBE, L.C.E., Architect and Civils, Engineer, 20-32, Medows Street, Fort. C R 313

BOARD AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

WANTED—A FLAT for a Hindu family, not Orthodox. Near about Grant Road Station, must have five rooms and bath and W.C. attached. Very careful and used to European habits. Reasonable offers considered. Replies to Box No. 605, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." E

WANTED—FOUR ROOMS with bath and kitchen for an up-to-date Hindu family. Must be in the Fort area or near about. Apply Box No. 606, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." F

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

NEW COTTON MILL MACHINERY REQUIRED.—WANTED a complete set machinery, of 12,000 spindles and 300 looms, for a cotton mill. Please apply to Box No. 3996 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." K R397

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Established 1906—Sound Training in Book-keeping & Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Law, etc., Imparted by Principals Messrs. A. J. Mukati and R. S. Bharucha (Late of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution): Fees Moderates, Enrolment Daily, Classes Morning and Evening, Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi. Branch, Maratha High School Premises Sandhurst Road, Bombay Prospectus on Application. M

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Old newspapers in large quantity. Apply with offers to Box No. 609, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." N

FOR SALE—BAILING PLANKS in large quantity. Immediate delivery, also a lot of hoop irons. Apply Box No. 610, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." N

FOR SALE—A running business of Chemists and Druggists with full stock of dispensing Drugs in a good locality. For particulars apply to Box No. 3991, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R293

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

COAL CONSUMERS are hereby informed, that LALPATH COAL is now available, for ready and forward delivery. Apply to J. V. PADAMSEY & Co., Proprietors Lalpeth and Senala Collieries. 39/41, Apollo Street, Top Floor of Morvi Bank, Fort, Bombay. T R 304

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East, Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus, Post free. Opp. Whiteaway's, 261 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. T

DELICIOUS MANGOES of Pavai Estate which are being sent to England for over a century are now available at Pavai Estate, Head Office, 50, Medows Street, Fort, or at Lalbaugh Swadeshi Stores, Baya Mansions, Parel, or from Dawoodkhan Balakhan, Roshan Building, Rallasis, Road. pane

THE Forest Economist, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, will be glad to receive names, addresses and terms of business from firms dealing in Minor Forest Produce, such as, gums, resins, essential and fixe oils, fibres, flosses, lac, wild rubber, spices, drugs, ivory, dax, etc. as frequent enquiries are received requesting introductions to firms with whom business may be done in the above products. T C 9437

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE 6-10 H. P. 2 cyl. 2 seats Swift Car, in perfect running order, complete with lamps, Horn Tools, etc. Apply Cox's Shipping Agency, Ltd., Bombay. J A C 9468

LOST & FOUND.

A PUNJABEE boy named MALOOK alias Gianchand, aged 11 years, blackish colour with a cut mark on upper lip LEFT HIS HOME on 5th May, and is stilluntraceable. Any one giving his trace shall be awarded Rupees Fifty, HARBHAGWANDASS, Lahori Mansion, Golpitha, Bombay. P B C 9471

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above named Company will be held at the office of the Company, in 7, Murzban Road, Bombay, on Thursday, the 26th May, 1921, at 3-15 p.m. (Standard Time), for the purpose of confirming the special resolutions approved at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 11th May, 1921.

By Order,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.

C 9419

PUBLIC NOTICES.

JAMNAGAR DWARKA EXTENSION.

40,000 METRE GAUGE SLEEPERS.

SEALED Tenders by letter are INVITED, for the above and should reach the Undersigned, by SATURDAY, 11th June, with the following information:—Price, place of inspection, and delivery, quality of wood, time of delivery etc.

F. C. NISSEN,
M.I.E. (IND.).
Engineer-in-Chief (Construction).

Jamnagar, 20th May 1921.
T A 9463

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above named Company will be held at the office of the Company, in 7, Murzban Road, Bombay, on Thursday, the 26th May, 1921, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), for the purpose of confirming the special resolutions approved at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 11th May, 1921.

By Order,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.

C 9418

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Reader, etc.

Also machine extracted "Bisal Hemp or Agave Fibre.' For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate 50, Medows Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE CURRIMBHOY WOOLLEN & SILK MILLS, LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CAPITAL PAYMENT in full will be made to the HOLDERS of ORDINARY SHARES in the Capital of the above Company, whose names stand on the Register of the Company, on the 4th day of March, 1921, on and after the 27th day of May, 1921, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, on presentation of their Allotment letter, Application and Allotment receipts and/or Temporary Transfer Receipt (and/or Acknowledgment letter of Ordinary Shares, given in exchange at the time of Preference Shares payments) duly endorsed.

FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
Liquidator.

C9480

NOTICE.

ON behalf of our client Mr. PARASHRAM KESHAV PADHYE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Padhye Chawl, Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay, NOTICE is hereby given that he will attain his majority on the 6th day of June next, on which date he will have completed his 21st year and that any writings passed by him during his minority are null and void and not binding on him. Our client was during his minority induced to put his signature to some blank papers. All persons therefore are hereby warned against dealing in any way with any person whomsoever in connection with any papers purporting to be over our client's signature or thumb mark. Our client had through us given a notice to one Mr. Devjee Hiraji Kowlee in connection with a blank paper bearing an one anna receipt stamp which our client was induced by one Gajanan, a petty broker, to sign but the said Mr. Kowlee replied that he had no such paper in his possession and did not know our client. All persons are hereby also warned from dealing in any way with any person whomsoever in connection with the said paper so signed by our client.

And notice is also hereby given that our client will after attaining majority sign in English as "P. K. Padhye" and in Marathi.

Dated this 25th day of May, 1921.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHA & CO.,
Attorneys for P. K. Padhye.

C9484

UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE HEAD OFFICE of the BANK will REMOVE from 7, Murzban Road, to the Bank's new Premises in Apollo Street, on 9th June, next.

The Bank undertakes banking business of every description on favourable terms. All possible facilities rendered to constituents.

Copy of Rules on application.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

C 9411

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

RETIRING ROOMS, each equipped with lights and separate bathrooms, for week-end and other visitors, are available at Matheran Station at an inclusive charge of Rs. 8-8 per head per day for board and lodging.

Separate meals are provided at the following charges:—

	Rs. a. p.
Chota Hajri	0 12 0
Breakfast	2 2 0
Lunch	2 2 0
Dinner	2 8 0

Application for rooms, etc., should be made to Messrs. Louis Fernandes and Sons, Matheran Station. Meals may be ordered in advance by informing the Guard at Victoria Terminus or Neral Stations.

L. W. STOKES,
for General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 6th April, 1921. C9411

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

MEMORANDUM OF SCHEME FOR TRAINING INDIANS FOR SERVICE IN THE BANK.

1. The Bank is prepared on the following conditions to train Indians in practical banking with the object of fitting them to hold positions of responsibility in the Bank. The ages of the caandidates should not be more than 25.

2. Applications should be made to the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Local Boards who will select the men to be trained in the various Circles.

3. Preference will be given to candidates who have obtained the degree of "Bachelor of Commerce" from the College of Commerce, Bombay, to Graduates of a recognised University of the United Kingdom or India or a person who has passed the examination of the Institute of Bankers in England and to those who have had previous Banking experience. Others also may be selected who are highly recommended by persons well known to the Bank, but in their case they will require to satisfy the Bank as to their education, general knowledge, etc. Members of the existing staff of the Bank may also be selected and will be given the same opportunities as the others for acquiring practical knowledge.

4. Candidates will be taken on probation for three years and if, at the expiry of six months, the Bank decides that a candidate is likely to meet its requirements, he will be asked to enter into an agreement to serve the Bank as a Probationary Assistant for a further period of two and-a-half years. If, at the expiry of this term, the Bank decides that a Probationary Assistant should be promoted he will, subject to the conditions hereafter mentioned, be promoted to the 2nd Assistant's grade and will be called upon to sign an agreement to serve the Bank for a further period of three years.

Probationary Assistants and Assistants on the 2nd grade shall on signing agreements deposit with the Bank in cash the sum of Rs. 1,000 for the due performance by them of the duties of their employment under their agreements. The Bank may, in lieu of a cash deposit of Rs. 1,000, accept an approved personal surety, in which case the Bank shall deduct every month 10 per cent. out of the salary of the Probationary Assistant or Assistant until the deductions amount to a sum of Rs. 1,000.

The agreements executed by Probationary Assistants and by Assistants on the 2nd grade will provide that if a Probationary Assistant or an Assistant intends to leave the Bank's service at the expiry of the period of the first three years' service inclusive of the expiry of the period of the first three years' service inclusive of the first six months probation before execution of the probationary agreement in the case of the former, or at the expiry of the second three years' service in the case of the latter, six months' notice in writing must be given to the Bank. The penalty for non fulfilment of the terms of the agreement will be the forfeiture of the Security Deposit of Rs. 1,000 or the payment of that amount by the person who executed a personal surety bond.

The Agreement will also contain a clause empowering the Members of the Local Boards to terminate the service of Probationary Assistants or Assistants at any time at their discretion on giving them three months' salary.

5. During the period of probation Probationary Assistants will draw Rs. 150 per mensem rising to Rs. 250 per mensem by yearly increments of Rs. 50.

6. The training in the first instance will, if possible, be given at a Branch, but the exigencies of the service may require it to be given at a Local Head Office. Probationary Assistants must undergo training and Assistants must serve the Bank wherever the Bank considers it advisable to send them.

7. The salary attaching to the Assistants, 2nd grade, will be Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 400 by yearly increments of Rs. 50.

The conditions of entry into this grade will ordinarily be—

(1) That candidates have served for three years as Probationary Assistants or otherwise.

(2) That they have satisfied at Bank that they have a good practical knowledge of the working of a Bank and show promise of being able to manage a staff.

(3) That they have become Certified Associates of the Institute of Bankers in England.

8. An Assistant on the 2nd grade placed in charge of an Agency of the Bank will draw a salary of Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 750.

9. Promotion to the higher grades in the service will depend upon the degree in which the Bank is satisfied with the Assistants and their work. When promoted to Staff Appointments they will be graded in accordance with the rules applicable to all Officers holding Staff Appointments and will draw the same pay and allowances.

10. The leave allowable to a Probationary Assistant will be fourteen days for every year's service and to an Assistant on the 2nd grade thirty days for every year's service. Leave may not be accumulated.

11. Probationary Assistants and Assistants on the 2nd grade, who have attained the age of 21, shall contribute to the Bank's Pension Fund and shall abide by the rules of such Fund. Service rendered before the age of 21, or before being admitted to the Fund, shall not be held as service for pension.

Applications should reach the undersigned by the 20th of June, after which date the first group of Probationary assistants for the Bombay Circle of the Bank will be selected.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Imperial Bank of India.
Bombay, 13th May, 1921.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the poll of Members, of the Company, demanded at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING held on the 25th instant, will be taken at Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on Friday next, the 27th instant, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. (S. T.) and that the adjourned General Meeting of Members will be held at Navsari Buildings, aforesaid on Wednesday, the 1st June, 1921 at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

By order of the Board.
R. H. PARKER,
Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of a NAZERALLI MANJIBHAI, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Chinch Bunder Road, outside the Fort, a widower ..... Deceased.

MAHOMEDALI NAZERALI, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, the executor appointed under the Will of the deceased abovenamed residing at Chinch Bunder 1st Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this nineteenth day of May in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 20th day of May, 1921.

Mr. MAHOMED NAZERALI,
Petitioner-in-Person.

C9483

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1231 of 1921.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 18th day of March, 1921.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O.V., rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

BAI DIWALIBAI widow of Girjashanker Vajeshanker Shahiwalla of Bombay Brahmin Hindu, Inhabitant a Landed Proprietor residing at Girgam Back Road outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

1. Rampiaribai Ramdulari of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant residing at Girgam Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay and (2) Himalall Ambalal Vyas, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk, residing at Girgam Back Road outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the above named Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz.:—

The Plaintiff prays that the Defendents may be ordered to forthwith give vacant and peaceful possession of the premises situate at Girgam Back Road mentioned in the Plaint herein that the Defendants may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiff the arrears of Rent amounting to Rs. 46-2-0 upto the 30th of Rosh S. Y. 1977 (7th February 1921) and Rs. 7-11-0 per month by way of compensation for the use and occupation of the said premises from the 1st of Maha Sud Samvat Year 1977 (8th February 1921) till such time as delivery of the said premises is given to the Plaintiff and for the costs of this suit.

Amended this 13th of May 1921 as per consent order dated 4th May, 1921.

(Sd.) N. J. HOWARD,
For Prothonotary.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 24th day of May, 1921, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day of before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir Norman Cranstoun Macleod, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 30th day of March, 1921.

(Sd.) E. J. DIVAR,
for Acting Prothonotary.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DIVAR.

The 30th day of March, 1921.

Messrs. MEHTA LALJEE & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT STORES

The BOMBAY AUCTION Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon Grain Depot on TUESDAY, 31st May, 1921, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), such as: iron scrap, wood scrap crates of sixes, old ropes tin scrap, old oil tins cases of sizes, etc., etc.

Cash or deposit 50 per cent must be paid at time of the sale and goods must be removed within ten days otherwise goods and amount paid will be forfeited.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION Co.,
Government Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th May, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE EFFECTS OF LATE MR. L. HARKINS.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esqr., Acting Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator-General of the Estate of late Mr. L. Harkins, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 6th June, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Wearing apparels such as: shirts, coats, pants, singlets, collars, hats, socks, handkerchiefs, ties, shirts, large tin trunks and Indian clubs etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th May, 1921.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4980.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF COTTON SWEEPING AND LOOSE COTTON.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Rly., Co., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 28th May, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Co's Goods' Yard, Colaba the following goods.

1 lot Cotton Sweeping and loose Cotton.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th May, 1921.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY HIGH CLASS FURNITURE AT THE BUNGALOW NO. 1 CUFFE PARADE, COLABA.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bungalow No. 1, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, the very valuable handsome and latest artistic designed highly polished household and office furniture by Messrs. John, Roberts, Devji, Kanji and other well-known makers consisting of sliding dining tables, rich polished dining chairs, Queen Anne and Louies pattern side-board, dinner wagons, dumbwaiters, fan and moon pattern spring cushioned drawing room complete suite of sofa and chairs, artistic hall cabinets, milners safes, revolving roll top office tables, India hand carved tables and teapoys, full compass solid mahogany iron framed semigrand cottage piano, rich Persian carpets, chesterfield sofas and chairs, historic and oleograph pictures, bedroom double and single almirahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, marble-top dressing and washing tables, iron and wooden double and single beds, rich plated-ware, English glassware and crockeryware, etc., etc.

The property of W. S. Sharpe, Esqr., Director of Bombay Telegraphs Surplus.

Catalogues are being published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AT POONA.

On SUNDAY, the 5th of June, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned very valuable bungalows with their furniture etc under instructions from Messrs. Hirji Khetsey & Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Mortgagors Messrs Kalianji Vardhman, Kanji Vardhman and Nursey Vardhman in exercise of the power of sale and all other powers in that behalf vested in the Vendors as the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 10th day of May 1918 and made between the Mortgagors and their mother Bai Virbai of the one part and the vendors as the mortgagees of the other part and the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 8th day of June 1918 and made between the Mortgagor Kalianji Vardhman of the one part and the Vendors as the Mortgagees of the other part, and the agreement dated the 8th day of April 1919 and made between the said Virbai and the Mortgagors of the first part, the said Kalianji Vardhman of the second part and the Vendors as the Mortgagees of the third part.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate in the village of Munjeri near Poona in the Taluka Haveli in the Registration District of Poona forming part of Survey No. 95 Pot Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 admeasuring 3 acres and 12 gunthas or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Jethabhai Narsey and Kanji Vishram on or towards the South by a Nulla and burial ground on or towards the West by the property of Meghji Khetsey and Padamsey Ratansey and on or towards the North by Nana Shanker Seth's Road together with their appurtenances and together also with all the furniture, goods, chattles and effects including the Gas fittings and water pumps and all other moveable property contained in the premises and outside thereof on the said piece of land and all which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Bai Virbai widow of Vardhman Jetsey or her tenants.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate in the village of Munjeri near Poona in Taluka Haveli in the Registration District of Poona forming part of Survey No. 94 admeasuring 1 acre and 14 gunthas or thereabouts paying Government assessment of ten annas and six pies and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Manekji Jethabhai on or towards the West by a Nulla on or towards the South by Nanashanker Seth's Road and on or towards the North by land bearing Survey No. 93 together with their appurtenances and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Bai Virbai widow of Vardhman Jetsey or her tenants.

Further particulars and printed conditions of sale, and inspection of title deeds can be had of the Vendors' Attorneys, Messrs. Captain and Vaidya at their office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th May, 1921.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT GRANT ROAD AND AT POWVALA ROAD, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will under instructions of Messrs. Madhavjee Thakersey and Ramdas Kanchoddas, the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdul Kadar Ebrahim Gunjawala and Abbasbhoy Hyderbhoy Daxamussa, the Mortgagors in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 29th day of October, 1918, and Indenture of Further Charge dated the 12th February, 1919, and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 31st at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All those four pieces or parcel of redeemed Foras Freehold land together with the messuage tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Powvala Road and Grant Road, without the Fort in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay forming part of a larger piece of land originally the property of the lessors which whole piece of land was formally registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 161, 161, 422, 422, 443-479, 480 and 501 and New Nos. 13668, 13669, 13927, 13928, 13953, 13994, 14105, and 15933, Old Survey Nos. 179, 179 and 180 and New Survey Nos. 1-7371 and 1-7384, which said smaller pieces are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D. Nos. 2061(1). 2062(2) and 2062 (1A) and Street Nos. 1, 1A, and 2A. and which said pieces are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North and West by the property belonging to the estate of the late Gopaldas Madhavdas, on or towards the South by the property of Hormasjee Merwanjee Kavarana, on or towards the East by Powvala Road, and which said premises of land contain by admeasurement 1,263 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys, for the Mortgagees at their Office, 9, Bell Lane Fort, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES), BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will by order of the Controller (Sales), Boar of Industries and Munitions, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 26th May, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the Government. Surplus Stores consisting of large lot of hardware, leather goods, tools and other surplus stores.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within seven days and the goods removed within 14 days from the date of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 26th May.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTES.

Under instructions from the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Textile Mills, Parel, on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Madhowdas and Co.:—

21,461 lbs. No. 6s. Fly.
17,275 lbs. No. 2s. Fly.

On account and risk of Mr. Tulsidas Haribhai.

47,954 lbs. Dropping No. 6s.

At 5 p.m. at the Spring Mills, Naigaum.

On account and risk of Mr. Tulsidas Haribhai:—

29,830 lbs. Card Sweepings.
8,314 lbs. dirty card Fly.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHANDALA AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Estate of Bai Soonabai Merwanji Tarachand deceased, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell off by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, situate at Khandala in the Registration Sub-District of Maval in the Zilla of Poona at the premises on SUNDAY, the 29th day of May, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Khandala in the Registration Sub-District of Maval in the Zilla of Poona containing by admeasurement two acres and fourteen goonthas or thereabout, and Registered in the Books of the Revenue Survey under No. 89 and bears Record of Rights Entry No. 106 and are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Government Travellers' Bungalow, on or towards the West by the vacant land of Adam Mistry, on or towards the North by the property of Mr. Aga Shirazi, on or towards the South by the Government vacant land and the property of Mr. P. N. Vadia.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Vachha, Solicitors for the said Trustees or to the undersigned.

Private offers for the purchase of the said property will be received by the undersigned before the property is put up for sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE GLAZED YARN.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, sell by Public Auction at Pydhoni, Tamba Kanta, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. Ltd., Agents, The E. D. Sassoon United Mills Ltd., and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Gopaldas Vishundas the following:—

No. 2/20s White Glazed Yarn E. S. Mill 3375 lbs.
No. 2/20s White Glazed Yarn J S Mill 10,000 lbs.
No. 2/28s Bleached Cross Reeled Yarn J S Mill 9 cases each 300 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 26th May, 1921.

A WONDERFUL CURE FOR
HYDROCELE AND AK-SHIRA
It effects an appreciable relief in a few night and complete cure in a month. Reward claimed on cure. Write with a half anna stamp to.—
KABIRAJ K. K SEN GUPTA,
20, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.B.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY 6, 8-15 and 10-30 p. m.
MADAN THEATRES. LD,
Present the Second "Select Oriental Films' Masterpiece.
"Dhruva Charitra"
The Great Devotional Story of Hindu Life and Aspiration produced by Eugenie De Liquoro in India with the most talented Artists, on a scale of immense magnificence and Superb Splendour.
King Uthanpad....Mr. James McGrath.
Suniti.....Miss Patience Cooper.
Narad.....Master Mohan.
The Dancer.....Signorina Dorros.
Unprecedneted Success on Saturday and Sunday.
SPECIAL INDIAN MUSIC
FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.
Please note the change of time.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
FRANCESCA BERTINI
in
"THE POISON MOOD"
"OUR GIRLS AND THEIR PHYSIQUE"
Series No. 7.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 TO-NIGHT
Edgar Warwick Comedy Company
in a repertoire of London Comedy and Dramatic Successes.
To-day Thursday and To-morrow Friday at 9-30 p. m.
CYRIL HARCOURT'S DELIGHTFUL COMEDY
"A PLACE IN THE SUN"
Edgar Warwick as "Dick Blair" and GERTRUDE F. GODART as "Marjory Capel"
Booking at ROSE & Co., upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
Daily at 6-30 p. m.
"A ROMANY LASS"
A Romantic Story of Love and Warfare.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present to-day and To-morrow the further THREE EPISODES of their Mighty, Powerful Society Serial
"WHEN WE LOVE!"
The exciting and thrilling story of two lovers who made a Satanic Marriage Compact, signed, sealed and delivered in their own blood!
A narrative of the desperate attempts of two fond hearts to become rich in a novel but despicable way.
Four Shows To-day at 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.).
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road).

CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.
THE TOPIC of THE TOWN
is
OUR FILM
Maha Sati Ansuya
or
THE BIRTH
of
SHREE DATTATRAYA
An absorbing episode from Mythology full of those touches that thrill and deligh the heart of abiding interest.
NO INCRFASE IN PRICES.
Daily Four Shows 5-15. 7, 8-45, 10-30.
Extra Show on Tuesday 3-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
Every day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE SUCCESSFUL PICTURES;
TOM MIX
In the 5 reel Photo-play:—
"TREAT, EM ROUGH"
An exciting—picturisation of the famous novel "THE TWO GUN MAN" by Charles Elden Seltzer, in which the greatest cowboy actor Tom Mix unaided actually stops tremendous rush of thousands of cattle stampeding before wind-fanned prairie fire.
Twice as much Pep. Punch and Romance as any play ever seen on the screen. It makes the Red Blood Hop in Your Veins.
Also a funny 2 reel Comic:—
"THE MOVIES"
Prices:—Re. 1-8. Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs 5 each.)

ONLY TWO DAYS MORE
FOR THE THIRD WEEK'S INSTALMENT!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present further 6 parts—(Episodes 7, 8 and 9)—of their powerful Serial.
"The Broken Coin."
Featuring
Grace Cunard, Francis Ford and Eddie Polo.
Also further four parts—(Episodes 5 and 6)—of their another interesting Social Serial
"The Death Mask"
Four Shows daily at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Globe Cinema
(SANDHURST ROAD.)

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
Lamington Road.
TO-NIGHT
A Superb Special.
A Rip-Roaring Spanish Love Tale
George B. Seitz and June Caprice
IN
"Rogues and Romance"
WITH
MARGUERITE COURTOT
When the flower of American manhood and womanhood meets the passion flower of Spain there's heart thrills and soul chills and rosy romance!
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News of the World.
NEXT WEEK
H. B. WARNER
IN
HAUNTING SHADOWS
If you Read The House of a Thousand Candles you must see this picture. The most thrilling of all mystry stories.
TIME.
7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. Daily.
MATINEES on Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p. m, and Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

PROF. T. K. GAJJAR'S
TECHNO-CHEMICAL LABORATORY
undertakes
Chemical Analysis and Consultation
Prospecting of minerals aud Examination of hand writing.
For Particulars:
PLESE WRITE, 'PHONE No. 4277 OR CALL ON
The Managing Director,
T. C. LABORATORY.
Readymoney Building, Apollo Bunder,
BOBAY.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, 24th May, 1921.

May	12 62
July	13 35
Oct.	13 85

Liverpool, 24th May, 1921

May	7 70
July	8 02
Oct.	8 39
Jan	8 59

London, 24th May, 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 1/8	Steady.
Bar Silver Spot	33 3/8	Quiet
Bar Gold	104/1	Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 21st May, 1921

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June, Sellers	26/6
June July Sellers	25/0
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July, Sellers	25/6
Fine White Java C & F. Karachi June-July, Sellers	25/0

Tone:—Weak.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 21st May, 1921

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		17,000
Exports to Great Britain		25,000
" " to Continent		14,000
Futures at New York	May	12.35
	July	12 66
Futures at New York	Oct.	13.37
Spot Cotton at New York		12 60
" " Orleans		11.75

Tone of Spot Cotton:—

Future at New Orleans—	July	12.25
	Oct.	12.92
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		6
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined		99 1/4
" " " Foreign		53 5/8

WHEATS.

London, 21st May, 1921

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs.

May-June sellers	75 afloat
Wheat afloat to U. K.	31,15,000 Qrs'

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£14 1/8
Hongkong Bank	£98
National Bank	£40

SEEDS.

London, 21st May, 1921

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold May-June, Nominal	£19 1/2
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June, Nominal	£18 1/2

TONE OF RAPESEED:—

LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	£19 1/2

TONE OF LINSEED:—

LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) May-June Value	£10 1/4
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) May-June,	£20 3/4
LINSEED, Argentine Plate May-June nearest	£16 1/2

Do. July-August Paid Firm.

METALS.

London, 21st May, 1921

English best Selected Copper	£74 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£72 5/16
Copper Braziers	£113
Yellow Metal	£9 3/4
Hard Spelter	£21
Corrugated Sheets	£27
Tin Block	

EXCHANGE.

On London, at Paris — Francs — 45 60

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	71 5/8
Victory Bonds 4%	79 1 2
War Loan 5% 1929/47	88 5/8
Consols 2 1/2%	47
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	36 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2%	57
(Sterling Loan) Govt. Securities 3%	50

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, June-July,	11/-

Tone:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe May,	9 3/4

Tone:—Quiet.

MONEY MARKET.

London, 21st May, 1921

Rentes 3%	57
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/4
" 2 months hence	33

Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian buying steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 1/2 % since 28th April, 1921.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 5/8
" " " 6 "	7
Bar Gold (per oz)	
Interest day to day loans	5
" 7 day Market loans	4 7/8

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, 23rd May 1921.

Stockholm	16 98
Christiania	25 21
Amsterdam	11 14
Switzerland	22 18
Belgium	47 00
Athens	73.50
Tin Block	£182
Linseed Calcutta, May-June, Done.	£18 1/2

BOMBAY MARKETS.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p. m.)

Bombay, 25th May, 1921.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July/August,		320 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	July,		233 1/2
" "	September,		
Fine Oomra	July,		
"	September,		277

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 25th May, 1921.

Fully Good Broach	May/July,	295
" " "	July August,	316
Fully Good Bengal	July,	230
" " "	September,	230
Fine Oomra's	July,	265
" "	September,	273

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 25th May, 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good	Good
M.G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	245	230	215
M.G. Oomra's No. 4	275	265	250
M.G. Central P. No. 1	310	300	285
M.G. Central P. No. 2	295	285	270
M.G. Broach	305	295	280
Southerns	335	325	310

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton roduce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., pon 2rd May, 1921.

Cotton	7322	Bales
Wheat	19999	Cwts
Linseed	4393	"
Rape, etc.	158	"
Gingellyseed	1281	"
Poppyseed	Nil	"
Groundnuts	57	"
Castorseed	668	"
Rice	19415	"
Myrabollams	1476	"
Cottonseed	209	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	5881	"
Juwar	37	"
Masur	188	"
Barley	598	"
Bajra	515	"
Coal	13986	Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 25th May, 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3-0
Bank Demand	1-3 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-3-7/16
Fcs. Demand	275
American Dollars	409
Hongkong Dollars	201
Shanghai	267 1/2
Japan	194
Singapore	185

Market:—Steady

THE METAL MERCHANT'S COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper
Daily Quotations.

25th May, 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	85	0	0
Do.	1	86	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	86	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	85	8	0
Do.	1 3/4	90	0	0
Do.	2	93	0	0

COPPER RATES.

25th May, 1921.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper 3/4	84	0	0
Do. 1	92	0	0
Do. 1 1/4	103	0	0
Do. 1 1/2	103	0	0
Do. 1 3/4	103	0	0
Do. 2	95	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars			
Ranchaka Joint	25	0	0
Copper English Bars	56	0	0
Brass-Bars	36	0	0
Lead	54	8	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations Bazaar Rates

6 p. m. 25th May, 1921.

Ready	Bazaar Rs.	Terms a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	69	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	68	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	72	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11	8	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	12	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11	14	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	75	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	70	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	65	0	0
Teelseed, Black	60	0	0
Poppyseed, White	14	0	0
Groundnuts	68	0	0
Mowraseed	7	8	0
Barley	49	0	0
Castorseed	67	9	9
Virginia Cotton Seeds Ready delivery	41	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	9	4	9
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Sept.		0	
Wheat Oct.-Nov.			
Linseed May	15	1	6
Linseed Sept.	15	3	6
Linseed Dec.			
Rapeseed April-May			
Rapeseed June-July			
Teelseed Gajar 85 15 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec. Jan.			
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug.-Sept.			
Wheat Oct. Nov.			
Linseed Sept.			
Linseed Dec.			

MIRACLE!
DR. W. C. ROY'S
Specific for Insanity
Established over 50 Years.
Cures all forms of Insanity, Hysteria, Fits, Epilepsy, Insomnia, Neurasthenia, produces sleep, improves digestion. Price Rs. 5 per phial. Descriptive booklets free on request to:
S. C. ROY, M.A., Mfg. Chemist,
167-3, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta

FRESH STOCK
Received of Primus and Optimus Stoves Dr. Mallick's Patent Ie-Mie cookers. Criterion and Enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wic Stoves, Electric Stoves and Irons. Repairs of all kinds of Stoves and Lamps undertaken.
D.D. Postwalla & Co.
#75, Hornby Road, FORT.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!

Nobody's Saf
from an outbreak of fire. Don't let your self be lulled into a False Feeling of Security—get the real protection of the Most Effectiv Chemical Fir guisher.
THE "ROYAL" FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
have already been the means of saving many a life.
SOLE AGENTS:
LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

Treacher & Co.
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
Wines, Stores, Provisions
and
General Merchants,
Fort, Bombay.
Established 1830.
Treachers *** Heart Labelled Brandy
Carneigie's Old Scotch Whisky.
Peter Walker Lager Beer.
Treachers Well-known Supari Tooth Paste.

A NOVELTY TO SPORTSMEN

If you want best Sports and Games, please call in at our Show Rooms. Equipped with most up-to-date English as well as our Own Make goods.
CHARGES MODERATE.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Our own Sialkot Manufactured goods can compete any one in Quality, Durability and Price.
A trial order will demonstrate the truth.
Head Office & Factory DODHY & SONS, Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi Rd. Sialkot City. BOMBAY 2.

To buy or not to buy— that is the question!
Dott's Patent HOME PRINTER in English
A KEY TO PRINTING
FOR PRIVATE & COMMERCIAL USE
It has specially been invented for printing of Job Works. It contains lead types that are generally used in printing, teak-wood Press fitted with Iron Handle, all sorts of accessories for printing and the direction for use. In fact it is a complete printing Press in miniature. No printing experience is required. The direction will clearly show you the real path for printing. Do patronise it and print anything you like as it is a HOME INDUSTRY.

No.	Size of Press.	Types.	Price
1	12x10 in. Demy Qt. Size	1100	Rs. 25
2	9x6 in Letter Size	1000	Rs. 15
3	7x4 in. Post Card Size	1000	Rs. 10
4	6x3 in. Visiting Card Size	800	Rs. 6

N.B.—¼ of the Value must accompany the order as an advance.
Trial orders are always welcomed by
S. C. DUTT & B. K. DUTT.
100, Durga Charan Mitter St, P. O. Beadon Sq CALCUTTA

WELL, JACK !
HOW YOU FIND
THE BRAND NEW.
WATER-PROOF
COATS,
You purchased from
K.C.Marrott,
189-91, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

Oh! They are A. I.
Very Best for the PRICES
About 25 to 30 % Cheaper.
You Better Purchase
One To-day or else
PRICES ARE SURE TO BE INCREASED LIKE LAST YEAR.

The Coat they give for
Rs. 17-0, 19-0, 25-0
and 30-0
CANNOT BE HAD
ELSEWHERE EVEN
FOR
Rs. 25-0, 27-0, 35-0,
and 40-0.

USE
THE PATENT
"AMULET"
GLARE PEROTCTOR

A Charm Against Evil

Smoke tinted, in case.. .. Rs. 7-8
Raysophyll do. do. .. .. „ 15-8
Amber do. do. .. .. „ 15-8
With Rolled Gold Frames extra on above prices.

Special Rates to Wholesale Dealers.

—;o:—

Lawrence & Mayo, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, MADRAS, LUCKNOW, DELHI, :: :: SIMLA, KARACHI, &c. :: ::

COLLARS:—
Glazed, ironed turned by Machinery with tip top finish at one anna each (not less than 3).
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co
Hamam Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS
JUST PUBLISHED

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"A race which is suffering from the oppression of an alien conqueror could win its freedom without any sort to force or armed violence. First, the people themselves must become convinced of the necessity for freedom, and, that accomplished, they must decline any longer to co-operate in the administration of the foreign power. Instead, they must build up their own State within the State of those who have arrogated the ROLE of rulers. Before long, if the people are united, the external State must crumble to pieces as the inner State grows to fullness. The alien Government may have enormous armies, machineguns, tanks, poison gas, aeroplanes and bombs but even by the most remorseless use of them it could never defeat resistance of this character. It may kill, but the very dead, (as do the dead of Amritsar) will work for its overthrow."

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DIST. JUDGE CRIES "GANDHI-KI-JAI !"

AMUSING WAYS OF FIGHTING N.C.O.

BADAUN GOVT. OFFICIALS' ANTICS.

One who is not a Non-Cooperator writes to "The Independent":—

On the 16th May at about 10 p.m. the Rohilkhand Divisional Conference was peacefully carrying on its proceedings at a meeting at Badaun and Pundit Dawarka Parshad B. Sc. of Bareilly was seconding a resolution on Non-Cooperation, when Mr. O. F. Jenkins, I.C.S. District and Session Judge, with Mr. Elems Superintendent of Police and two Indian cooperators viz. Khan Bahadur Azamat Uullaha Khan and Choudhri Salahuddin (Salan Mian) entered the pandal. Having reached the platform, they interrupted the speaker by playfully urging that they would like Salan Mian of their party to deliver a speech.

It was no avail pointing out that such a thing was unconstitutional as they were bent upon carrying on the project with which they had come. This naturally caused excitement among the audience.

At this juncture, Babu Raj Kumar in order to pacify the serio-comic mood which those officials betrayed, respectfully asked them to take their seats on the dias where the leaders and the lady speakers were seated.

It was a sorry sight to see that these well bred gentlemen in their white evening dress should trample under feet all rules of civility and seat themselves in front of the ladies and leaders, thus compelling some of them to leave their seats on the dais.

Man after man went to the organisers of the meeting and urged them to send away these officials from the dais, but were requested to hold their peace and watch the actions calmly. Now these officials began to insist upon the conference to allow Salan Main to speak and Mr. Jenkins spoke to Swami Bahskaracharya of Sarda Peeth that he would disperse the whole show going on in the pandal in a moment. Although this mightily provoked the Swami, he said no more than that they were following a non-violent movement. Mr. Jenkins then fell into an impolitic sort of conversation with the Swami and other leaders on the dais, and taking off a Gandhi Cap from the head of a person sitting beside him and wearing it on his head cried out "Gandhi-ki-Jai."

Mr. Elems who is supposed to preserve the peace of the town as a Superintendent of Police appointed by the Government was supporting the actions of Mr. Jenkins, probably because the latter is the supreme Judicial officer of the district. A feeling of indignation prevailed among the audience and peace could only be maintained by the tactful handling of the situation by Dr. Murari Lal who impressed upon the audience the fact that their movement was a non-violent one. At this moment Shrimati Anand Devi rose to speak and pointed out that they were required to follow the doctrine of forgiveness so that if any one hit them on the right cheek, they should turn the left also.

Choudhari Salahaludin was then permitted to speak, who read a paper purporting to say that the cooperators and title-holders were unjustly condemned by the people and that he on his part was ready to resign his Honorary Magistrateship if all the lawyers suspended their practice then and there.

The admirable patience displayed by the audience even after the uncalled for provocation offered by Messrs. Jenkins and Co. is worthy of notice because one can easily picture to himself the fate of an over-enthusiastic Non-Cooperator who would dare enter the precincts of an "Aman Sabha" where officials were carrying on their propaganda work.

To crown all, while these gentlemen had left the pandal, they raised a loud and deep chorus of! "Hip, hip, hurrah" outside and this was kept up for some time, unbecoming as it was on the part of civil servants and police officers of whom His Majesty's Government in India is so justly proud.

The attention of His Excellency the Governor Sir Harcourt Butler is drawn to the strange behaviour on the part of these officials who so unreasonably tried to interfere with the proceedings of a non-violent public demonstration. It is hoped that an open enquiry will clear the whole matter. One does not know whom to hold responsible for the crime when, thus provoked, an ill-advised person runs to some rash deeds.

This is the first instance set by the Non-Cooperators and their leaders proving that they can calmly and peacefully bear an insult offered to them on a public platform, although both Hindu and Muslim religions enjoin upon their followers to lay down their lives for the purpose of wiping off the insult offered to their religious priests. But not a word was uttered by the people when Messrs. Jenkins and Elems affronted Swami Bhaskaracharya, although they all felt their blood burning within their veins.

The Sessions Judge of Agra has sentenced the chamar villager, Murari, who stabbed to death one Zemindar named Ganesh, to transportation for life. The prisoner is going to move the Allahabad High Court. The co-accused, Kundan, who, it is alleged, caught hold of the deceased while he was being attacked, was acquitted.

The Governor of Madras accompanied by his staff, arrived at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla on the 24th instant.

AN OPEN LETTER.

TO MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

Dear Madam,—On the eve of your departure to England, I take leave to address you this open letter. Since 1900, I have been following your work in India with attention and often with admiration You have been.

(a) A great Devotee of Madam Blavatsky;

(b) A loyal Colaborator of Colonel Olcott;

(c) An able President of the Theosophical Society;

(d) An ardent admirer of Indian Philosophy;

(e) An affectionate Friend of the Pundits and Pariahs;

(f) And an ardent advocate of Indian Swaraj.

Your activities have been vast and varied. You have founded and fathered many a noble Institutions in India. And your works on Theosophy provide a beacon-light to beginners, as well as to advanced students. You have a considerable following in the Theosophic Circle, that take almost all your utterances as Gospel truth, and follow you closely, wherever you lead them, either in Philosophy or in politics. Surely, your record.

(1) As a spiritual missionary;
(2) As a promoter of Sanskrit studies in India;
(3) As a supporter of Pariah schools in Southern India;
(4) As a Founder of National Schools and Colleges in this Country;
(5) And as the Founder and President of the All-India Home Rule. League, has been simply brilliant.

Between 1912 and 1914, you entered the political arena in India. If I do not err, it was one of the principles of the Theosophical Society to eschew politics. However, you threw yourself whole-heartedly in the struggle of India's Freedom. At the outset, you had a cold reception from Mehta, Wacha and Gokhale; but indeterred, you proceeded with your work. You started the All-India Home Rule League and became its President. You opened branches all over the country, and brought fresh life into our political institutions. Since 1915, you did your very best to bring about a reapproachment between the Moderates and Nationalists; and your efforts were crowned with success in 1916, when at the Lucknow Congress, as Lok Tilak put it, "we are *united* in the United Provinces, and found *luck* in Lucknow."

At this time, your political activities increased tenfold. You started the "New India", which soon became a National organ. Your activities embarassed the Government of Lord Pentland; and you and your colleagues, Messrs. Arundale and Wadia, were interned! This gave a great impetus to the Home Rule movement; and our Friend Horniman did his very best to swell the ranks of Home Rulers in Bombay and Madras. You were the centre of attraction and admiration of all India; and though interned you were elected as the President of the Indian National Congress at Calcutta, and were released in time to occupy the Chair. Your Presidential address was simply admirable

In 1918, when the Reform Scheme was first announced in India, both you and Mr. Horniman denounced it as "unacceptable."

In 1919, you opposed the Rowlatt Act tooth and nail, and practically supported Gandhiji's Satyagraha. You objected to and opposed the Civil Disobedience movement; resigned the Presidentship of All-India Home Rule League; started the National Home Rule League, Proceeded to England, and gave evidence before the Joint Committee. Since then you spoke and wrote in favour of the Reformed Scheme.

In fact in a few weeks, i.e., in 1920, you became a staunch advocate of the Reform Scheme. Even the great Gandhiji and Panditji were prepared to work the scheme for a trial. But, when the pledges of the Premier to the Moslems of India were broken; when Dyer and O'Dwyer were allowed to go scot free; and when these un-British Officers were deified and pensioned, Gandhiji and his colleagues could not retain their faith in the Indian Government, and as a last recourse, they adopted the Non-Cooperation movement.

You, Dear Madam, have taken to it most unkindly. You apprehend danger! You conjure up ghastly pictures! You depict this non-violent movement as a violent and revolutionary movement! You denounce its author! You carricature him and his colleague, the Adli Brothers! You don't spare the Non-Cooperators! You even join hands with the Government in deriding, discounting and denouncing Non-Cooperators. May I ask, with utmost deference, Mrs. Besant, whether the columns of "New India" exhibit that *Tolerance*, which is the basis of Theosophy? Do they show that breadth of view and expression, which you expect from others? Were not you and your "New India" itself subjected to most carping criticism by the Anglo-Indian Press? Did not the Nationalist Papers stand by the "New India" at the time? How is "New India" reciprocating that goodness? May I say freely, Madam, that you cannot conceive the acute bitterness, that is caused throughout the country by the anti-Gandhi and anti-Non-Cooperationist writings of "New India"? And pray, how do you find "Young India" of Gandhiji? Serene, unruffled, undeterred, dignified and never perturbed by your unceasing attacks!

Dear Madam, why do you misjudge the great Gandhiji? Why do you think, that *you are always right*? Why do you persist, that those who differ from you are all wrong, misguided and mischief-makers? Even Sir Valentine Chirol and Col. Wedgwood could not but admire the power and influence of the great Gandhiji. Ben Spoor and Holford Knight fully realized it and acknowledged. And independent observers and writers in England and America acknowledge Gandhiji as one of the World's greatest men. Even Lord Reading has given four interviews to Gandhiji. Dear Madam, would you still persist in painting Gandhiji as a blind, thoughtless Leader? Does Gandhiji teach or preach militarism, capitalism or commercialism? Does he encourage violence or race hatred? No. Does not Gandhiji preach self-purification, Swadeshi and Swaraj without recourse to violence? Is it not widely followed, barring stray local disturbances? Then, why fall foul with Gandhiji and his movement? Why do you condemn it at the very outset? Why, pray why do you injure India's cause unconsciously by pulling down Gandhiji? Oh! How much unlike you in all this attempt of "New India"? Who could have ever dreamt that a dear, devoted, faithful and useful friend of India, such as your good self, would obstruct and even injure her cause, just when you were expected to help and support? It is not too late, yet, dear Madam. Pray, leave your prejudices about Gandhiji on these shores; carry only the actual facts to your shores; and resume your fight for India's Freedom with that fine spirit that served you till 1918. Pray, do not forget to press for the Revision of Turkish Treaty; for unless the pledges of the Premier are redeemed, there will not be peace in India or in Middle East. May Heaven Help you, Dear Madam!—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

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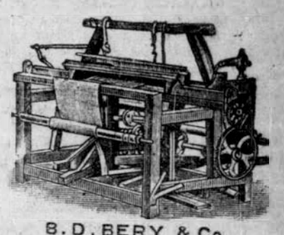

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SERIOUS RIOTS IN EGYPT

5 EUROPEANS KILLED IN ALEXANDRIA AND 72 WOUNDED.

BRITISH TROOPS TAKE CHARGE OF TOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

The Foreign Office states that the very latest reports from Egypt state that order has been restored. Four rioters have been killed in Alexandria and three in Cairo, and altogether 24 Egyptian soldiers have been wounded.

LONDON, May 23.

Alexandria.—5 Europeans have been killed and 72 wounded in the rioting. A later message states that British troops have arrived and taken charge of the town. They were enthusiastically greeted by the Europeans.

FIRING GOING ON ALL ROUND

MANY PLACES BURNT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

A message from Alexandria reports very grave situation. The rumour, which was spread that the Greek had killed a native, led the natives to attack the Greeks and the other Europeans. It is reported that many have been killed. Ambulances were busy all night long taking the wounded to hospital. The mobs smashed the shop-windows. All the places of business are closed. The Europeans assembled at the Governorate and demanded protection or permission to protect themselves

Firing is now proceeding all round and the students and the natives are attacking the Europeans. Many places have been burned down and it is reported that people have been burned alive.

"RIOTING NOW RUELLED."

23 KILLED: 130 WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

A message from Alexandria says an official communique states that with the exception of some firing from balconies, which the authorities threatened to subdue with machine-guns, rioting is now quelled.

The total casulties are 23 killed and 130 wounded. There are no British casualties

ANGORA CABINET RESIGNS.

CAUSE DIFFERENCES WITH ARMY COMMISSAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.

Constantinople.—The Angora Cabinet has resigned owing to differences with the Army Commissar. It is reported that Rafet Pasha, Commander of the troops on Southern Anatolia, has been elected President of the Council of Commissars and Youssouf Kemal, Turkish Envoy to Moscow has been elected Commissar of Foreign Affairs. The Nationalist Government's policy is strongly trending towards the Left, with closer understanding and co-operation with Moscow.

It is reported from Angora that Colonel Rawlinson has been sent to Erzerum under an escort. 21 Turkish prisoners have arrived from Malta.

PORTUGIESE CABINET RESIGNS.

DUE TO PEACEFUL REVOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

The telegrams from Lisbon state that the Cabinet has resigned owing to a peaceful revolution, which has no connection with the Royalists. It appears that the military concentrated and demanded resignation. It is suggested that the explanation of the movement was to forestal the radical move to appoint Premier Nachado President.

The town of Lisbon is quiet.

ARRIVAL OF "AQUITANIA."

STRIKERS BESIEGE VOLUNTEER STEWARDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

New York.—On the arrival of the "Aquitania" the strikers besieged and abused the volunteer stewards. Stones were thrown. The Police fired in the air and dispersed the demonstrators, and the passengers were enabled to land without being disturbed.

"IT MUST NOT BE AGAIN"

PRESIDENT HARDING HONOURS THE FALLEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

A New York message states that in connection with the funeral ceremonies in honour of the 5,000 dead soldiers brought from France, President Harding laid a wreath on the coffin of the first American soldier to die on the German soil, inscribed "It must not be again."

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

POPE CONTRIBUTES £ 2,750.

APPEALS TO BOTH SIDES TO CEASE STRIFE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.

The Pope has sent to the Irish White Cross Society, through Cardinal Logue, 2,750 sterling in aid of the distress in Ireland. In the covering the letter, which will be read in all the Roman Catholic Churches in Ireland to-day, the Pope appeals to both sides in Ireland to cease strife, and urges that the issue should be referred to a body selected by the whole Irish nation, and when this conference has published its findings, more influential among both the parties should meet with a view to settling reconciliation.

INCENDIARY OUTRAGES IN ENGLAND.

SINN FEINERS SUSPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.

A number of incendiary outrages, assumed to be of the Sinn Fein origin, took place on the Tyneside last night, and a series of fires also broke out in Jarrow District. The gas main in Jarrow was blown up, and this affected the town's lighting for some time. The boat-building works at Wallsend were set on fire, but the damage was not serious.

Two arrests have been made. Big fires on the farms and in the timber-yards broke out at Stockton and Middlesbrough, and serious damage has been done.

UPPER SILESIA.

ORGANISATION OF INFANTRY BRIGADES DENIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

Reports from Berlin to the effect that the British War Office had ordered the organisation of infantry brigades and cavalry squadrons in the Rhineland for Upper Silesia, are authoritatively denied.

BRITISH TROOPS TO BE DESPATCHED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

Reuter is informed that the French Government's agreement to the meeting of the Supreme Council was unconditional.

The British Government has informed the French Government that it is fully conscious of the need of sending British troops to Upper Silesia, and the French Government has welcomed the suggestion. It is, therefore, probable that four British battalions, which were formerly in Upper Silesia, will be again despatched there from the Army of Occupation.

EXECUTION OF ULTIMATUM.

GERMANY ADOPTS DEFINITE MEASURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 21.

Berlin.— Definite measures for the execution of the Ultimatum are officially announced. They comprise the indemnification of exporters for the levy imposed by the Entente on German exports.

Government has also begun restitution of the railway material seized in the Allied countries during the war. The first instalment of five thousand waggons has been handed over.

WAR CRIMINALS.

TRIAL OPENED AT LEIPZIG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

A message from Leipzig states that the trial of war criminals has opened there, the Cinema operators waited outside the "Hotel Astoria" for the departure of British Commissioners and witnesses, but there is little public interest there being a mere sprinkling of spectators outside and inside the building.

Solicitor-General Pollock, head of the commission, and his three colleagues are accommodated at a table, facing the seven judges.

The first case is that of Sergeant Heyman, who is charged with ill-treating prisoners.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted interviews to Hon. Mr. Chintamani and Raja Sripal Singh on the 24th instant.

Before the Second Cantonment Magistrate, Bangalore, Abdul Azeed charged a gharriwala plying a *jutka* for hire under Section 341 with wrongful restraint and refusing conveyance for complainant being an anti-Non-Cooperator. The accused petitioned the Hon. Resident for transfer of the case to the District Magistrate's file, which was accorded.

"GET EUROPE OUT OF RUT!"

"KEEP OUT OF CONTINENTAL ENTAGLEMENT"

GEN. SMUTS ON EMPIRE POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

Cape Town.—In the Union House of Assembly to-day, General Smuts made a most important statement with regard to the impending meeting of the Prime Ministers of the Empire in London. He declared that the policy of the British Empire should be directed to attaining real world peace. He advocated return to the traditional British policy of keeping out of the continental entanglements. He urged that the British Empire should make a great effort to get Europe out of the rut, in which she was drifting to final disaster. If the British Empire laid down her own peaceful policy not dictated by outside considerations but entirely by the considerations of securing peace and prosperity of the world and if America backed up the Empire in this he was sure it would be possible, even at this late hour, to secure world peace. The Empire's world policy should be to try to remove feelings which were keeping asumder the countries of Europe and to establish normal conditions on the Continent.

RENEVAL OF TREATY.

With regard to the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, he said that the paramount consideration was to secure, as far as possible an Anglo-American understanding and co-operation. The treaty should not be renewed, unless we could satisfy America by a form of the Treaty that no harm to her interests could follow renewal.

South Africa had only a small interest in the question of the naval defence of the Empire as the vital spots for the defence were in other waters than South African. The correct policy for South Africa was more and more to become responsible for her coast defence.

ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

ANGLO-FRENCH AMERICAN UNDERSTANDING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 22.

The following is a fuller version of the speech on the Empire Policy by Mr. Hughes in the Australian House of Representatives:—

Mr. Hughes declared that the Anglo-Japanese Treaty must be renewed in some form and modified, if that were deemed to be proper by the forthcoming Conference of the Empire Premiers, to make it acceptable to Britain, America, Japan and Australia. "I do not think that this is impossible" said Mr. Hughes. "I think that the interests of Australia lie in the renewal of the Treaty."

EMPIRE NAVAL DEFENCE.

Mr. Hughes said that the Imperial Conference was being called specially to deal with the Empire Naval Defence, and until recently the Dominions had had no voice in the Navy which Bditain owned and he maintained, therefore, that voice in the Foreign Policy was not justified. The statesmen of Britain were first to recognise that the Dominions should be consulted in regard to the future foreign policy because out of that policy wars were hatched. "Britain told us plainly that we must share her burden and no request could be more reasonable. Any scheme for the Imperial Naval Defence must provide for the defence of the Pacific Ocean. That is vital to Australia.

We are very near to the overcrowded East and cannot be indifferent to what the great Eastern countries are doing. We must ensure our acts and views are not misrepresented to them. They are neighbours with whom we desire to trade and live in peace. We have a coast-line thrice as long as America, and the Australians existence in the future depends upon an adequate Imperial Navy.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

The hope of the world depends upon the Anglo-American alliance and, therefodo, here is our dilemma, namely, our safety lies in the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty and yet this Treaty is an anathema to America. The trouble in America is that the Japanese want the right of entry and to hold land in the United States. Australia's attitude is like America's in this connection but the Japanese should not consequently think that we regard them as inferiors. We admire their bravery and patriotism and acclaim their magnificent achievements. We have got our ideals even as they have got theirs. I want the Japanese to understand clearly that the Australians are anxious to remain at peace and friendship with Japan. If the Japanese complain of any act of ours, it is undeasonable, for no foreigner is allowed to hold land in Japan. They do not recognise naturalisation as denationalising any Japanese, yet these are the main grounds for differences of opinion between the United States and Japan.

DIFFERENCES CAPABLE OF ADJUSTMENT.

"But these matters are capable of adjustment by peace-loving Nations and it is the bounden duty of Australia to use every means at her disposal to effect such *modus vivendi* as will secure renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty in the form agreeable to the United States. Hence the dilemma is that while making every effort to retain friendship of Japan and Australia, Britain cannot shut her eyes to the fact that there is a great danger now of such Naval rivalry in the Pacific as to be a heavy drain upon all concerned and having reflex influences upon the whole world."

In conclusion, Mr. Hughes said that the most powerful agency in the world's peace was the British Empire and the hope of peace of the future lay in the same understanding between France, America and England. The League of Nations, he said, was unwieldy and clumsy.

RIOTS AT MAHGAON.

ZEMINDARS FIRE ON TENANTS.

SEVERAL KILLED & WOUNDED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 24.

The "Pioneer" gives further details of the riots at Mahgaon district in Allahabad. For several weeks disputes have been in progress between the Mohamedan zemindars and their Hindu tenants. The dispute seems to have arisen over the right of "begar" which the tenants refused to concede, having taken an oath that none of them would work for the zemindars except for wages at prevalent rates. A zemindar is reported to have beaten a woman for refusing to grind some dal for him. This led to a collision between the tenants and the zemindars and the latter when negotiations, it is said, had failed, apprehending, an attack from the Hindus after firing a few shots by way of warning which produced no effect, opened fire on the unarmed villagers, killing two instantaneously and seriously wounding about fifteen. The mob then dispersed and zemindars retired to their houses.

The "Leader's account of the incident says, the trouble is said to have originated in the beating of "pasi," which brought a huge crowd of cultivators to surround the zemindars' houses. It is reported that the zemindars resorted to firing in self-defence resulting in the death of three or four persons. Authentic details and particulars are lacking.

DALBAHADUR GIRI CONVICTED.

GETS 3 MONTHS RIGOROUS IMPRISORMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DARJEELING, May 25.

Today, the Deputy Magistrate in charge disposed of a case in which Mr. Dalbahadur Giri was charged with disobeying orders of the Deputy Commissioner not to frequent or visit Darjeeling, Kurseong and Syliguri Sub-districts for two months. Accused was found guilty and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

NANKHANA CASE.

MAGISTERIAL ENQUIRY NEARLY OVER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 24.

The Magisterial enquiry into the Nankhana case is nearing completion. The Mahanth and some other accused filed their written statement yesterday, and other accused are being examined. It is probable that charges will be framed to-morrow and order of commitment to the court of sessions will also be made.

It is understood that Mr. Campbell, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, has been placed on special duty to try the Nankhana case in the sessions.

KOLHAPUR NON-BRAHMANS AND "KESARI."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KOLHAPUR, May 25.

At the meetings of non-Brahmans held at Kolhapur, resolutions were passed declaring the publication in "The Kesari" of the correspondence of the Maharaja of Kalhapur an offence under the Penal Code 153 A, and requesting the Government to forfeit all copies of "The Kesari" of that date and to prosecute "The Kesari" for the offence. The Maharaja was also requested to stop the import of "The Kesari" into the State and to burn the issue of "The Kesari" of that date.

CABLE ITEMS.

The death is announced of Lady Bancroft the Actress.

Paris.—The French Government has received a Note on the question of Upper Silesia, which was handed by Lord Curzon to the French Ambassador yesterday.

Geneva.—The meeting of the Council of the League of Nations has been postponed from June 6th until June 17th to enable the representatives of the States, some of whom have important engagement to fulfil on June 9th, to attend the session.

Dr. Sarbadhikari and Mr. Ramchandra Ram having arrived in England, a preliminary meeting of the Indian Students' Committee was held at the India Office May 21st. An enquiry is being opened at Cambridge on May 23rd and the Committee, when it has completed its investigations in England, some time in October, will proceed to India.

Brigadier General Worgan, who was nominated as Military Secretary to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught is proceeding Home by the next mail steamer for a brief visit.

SHAREHOLDERS ASSERT THEMSELVES.

"WE WANT TO BE MASTERS IN OUR OWN HOUSE!"

TATA BANK MEETING ADJOURNED.

CHAIRMAN SEVERELY HECKLED.

The meeting of the Tata Bank held yesterday was a very exciting one. The majority of the shareholders were hostile to the Board and that feeling of hostility was not assuaged either by the attitude of the chairman or the directors. The attitude of the chairman was, as Mr. Dumasia put it, very much biassed in favour of Europeans, and his answers reflecting on the incompetency of Indians and their disinclination to "take of their coat" a sentiment which he uttered more than once could create no sympathetic atmosphere in the meeting. While the majority of the shareholders had the greatest respect for the House of Tatas, and as every shareholder repeated this assurance, they were not prepared to take things lying down. The interogatory, which has already appeared in these columns, was answered by the chairman and the replies he gave fully confirmed the opinion of the shareholders as to the attitude of the Board towards their Indian staff. Therefore it was that Sir Dorab Tata failed to get a proper hearing. The repeated cry was that Indians should be "Masters in their own house" and even the chairman's sneer that the newspaper which had taken up the cause of the discontented shareholders had an English editor did not divert the shareholders from coming to the right conclusion. Never before at any meeting of Tatas had such a thing taken place and in the end the report was thrown out by a large majority. A poll was demanded, the result of which would be declared at the meeting on next Wednesday at 4 p.m. The result of the voting was received with loud shouts of exultation by the shareholders The directors were warned that much worse things were likely to happen at the meetings of the Iron and Steel Company and Tata Oil Company. It might be mentioned that the great majority of the shareholders were Parsis and it was they who showed such intense feeling against the Tatas' policy of bringing more and more Europeans.

The annual General Meeting of the Tata Industrial Bank was held yesterday at the Navsari Building, Sir Dorab J. Tata presiding. There was a large number of shareholders present.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, made a lengthy speech dealing with various financial problems such as depression in share market Import trade deadlock, the share mania—and after, transport conditions. Reforms, etc., We give below such excerts from his speech which deal directly with the working of the Bank.

BANKING BUSINESS.

"Admist at once said Sir Dorab, "that along with other Banks we have experienced the ups and downs of the past year, the difficulties of trading successfully during a serious collapse of exchange, of commodities, and of the Share Market. At a time like this all sorts of rumours were set afloat—in many cases, as I have said, by interested parties or disappointed speculators, —about lossess or undesirable business entered into by this Bank or its neighbours. I would not have referred to this again, were it not that we are going through exceptional times, and I think the surest way to kill a mischievous rumour is by frankness on our part. We did make some losses, and I think it would have been very extraordinary if we had not done so. All these losses, however, have been met from revenue, and any doubtful accounts have had full provision made for them. We have had further to face appreciable depreciation on Government and other Securities; but I am glad to say that our securities are valued in our books at or under current rates. Some of you may be disappointed that we have not declared a higher dividend. To them I would say that our first and paramount duty in the early years of this Bank is to conserve its resources and to build it on a firm and lasting foundation. If some of you would go to the trouble of looking back over the early history of our neighbours, you would find that for the first five years, and in some cases even longer, only a moderate dividend was paid. You would also discover that, in some cases at least but scant attention was paid to the question of building up a Reserve Fund. My colleagues and I are proud to show the shareholders in liquid and strong Balance Sheet which we have placed before them. In the short space of three years we have eliminated from our accounts a sum of Rs. 7,50,000 for preliminary expenses, and we have created a Reserve of 15 lakhs, and I make no secret that we aim at a Reserve Fund commensurate with the Capital of the Bank. When times are less difficult, and the Bank has been established longer we shall hope to give the shareholders the reward of their patience, always keeping in the forefront of our minds our determination to build up the Reserves of this institution.

EXCHANGE.

"The question of Exchange has been discussed ad nauseam, but I feel that the representations made on the subject from this side of India have not been given by Government the full consideration which they deserved. The Finance Department, I hope have learnt a lesson from the course of the events of the past year of the very dangers of meddling with Exchange, and I trust that if at some future date Government desire again to take a hand in Exchange without consulting Indian Interests, the Commercial Community above all, will not tolerate such interference for a moment. The time has come to my mind however, for a re-examination of the whole question by a Committee sitting in India and fully representative of Indian Commercial and financial interests.

STAFF.

"You will doubtless like to know to what extent we have managed to find responsible openings for Indians in our service. Let me say here at once that from the very commencement we have endeavoured to raise the status of our Indian Employees and to give them more responsible work, as and when they seem fitted for it. We have two of our Upcountry Branches and a number of Sub-Branches entirely staffed by Indians and I am glad to say that the Inspector was able to report quite favourably on the organization of these offices. We have a number of Sub-Branches in this City where Indian Sub-Agents are giving us loyal and effective service. In our large offices, we receive valued and responsible work from quite a number of covenanted employees.

APPRENTICES.

"With regard to the Apprentices, we have had quite a number. Many of them have passed out of our service, either because we considered that they would not train on as effective officers; or, in some instances, because they did not care for the drudgery of the training. What we have aimed at is to produce from among this class potential officers, who would know the working of every department, and later on could be made use of as Accountants at some of our smaller offices. From this accountant class, we hope in time to get many men who will take the full responsibility and charge of a Branch.

INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS.

"Turning now to the industrial side of our business, and dealing first with our holdings in certain associated companies, I do not think it would be in the interest of the Bank to disclose their nature or their extent. But this much I will say, that they appear in our Balance Sheet at what we consider to be well below their intrinsic and market value; and I need not add that such investments are necessarily within the scope and functions of an Industrial Bank. At last year's meeting, my predecessor in the Chair referred to the establishment of the Sugar Corporation of India, a company in which we are largely interested, and from which we hope great results. During the past year, our technical staff has been largely engaged in work connected with the development of sugar cultivation in India; but in addition, several other promising industrial proposals have been under investigation which would undoubtedly have matured into being, had it not been necessary to conserve our resources and wait till some kind of order is evolved out of the present chaotic condition of currency and prices.

NEED OF CAUTION.

"On the Industrial side of our business, we have necessarily had, in common with our associated undertakings, to pursue an extremely cautious policy. Prices of machinery and plant have been steadily declining throughout the year under review but they are still very high when compared with those which obtained in the pre-war period. Combined with the depreciated exchange value of our currency, this factor has prevented us from investing in machinery and plant. It would, we think, be unwise to burden our contemplated ventures with equipment purchased at high prices, with rupees which are probably much below the value they will command when the effects of last year's overtrading have been eliminated. It should not be imagined, however, that nothing is being done. The period of enforced inactivity has been and is still being utilised to complete our technical investigations, and we may hope to reap the advantages which will accrue from them when we feel we are in a position to make a forward movement.

PRESENT DIFFICULTIES.

"Through the heads of the Provincial Industrial Departments, and direct, we have received numerous applications from "would-be" industrialists. These have been very carefully scrutinised, and I can confidently state that in no single case have we turned down a proposition that could be regarded as a reasonable one. If I may be pardoned for saying so, I think it is unfortunate that the majority of Provincial Directors of Industries are not business men and that few of them possess any special qualifications for the work they are in charge of. Had it been otherwise, they might have been able to assist us by submitting evidence to show that some of the cases they forwarded to us were worthy of assistance. In nearly every instance, we have

(Continued on next page.)

SHAREHOLDERS ASSERT THEMSELVES.

(Continued from previous page.)

been asked to advance money for a long term, or for an indefinite period, and on very inadequate security to assist an enterprising individual who thinks that he has discovered that his *metier* is the pioneering of comparatively petty industrial undertakings. Such loans are asked for at rates of interest below what can be obtained in ordinary banking business, and in the one or two instances where it has been considered worth while to propose advancing money on a profit-sharing basis with some measure of control over the contemplated operations, they have been rejected as reflecting upon the character and capacity of the applicant!

MEANING OF INDUSTRIAL BANKING.

"There is, Gentlemen, much misconception as to the meaning of the term 'Industrial Bank'. In India, it would seem to connote an institution ready to advance money to any one who wanted to set up a workshop or factory; or, having done so, and being in difficulties, was to be extricated by a loan secured on the assets of his already discredited undertaking. A more enlightened view of industrial banking is the grant of long-term loans to industrial enterprises, partly secured on the assets of the undertaking, but largely on an intelligent appreciation of its prospects. And this implies that on the directorate and staff of the Bank there are men with the experience and knowledge required to pass judgment upon industrial proposals.

INDUSTRIAL CAPITAL.

"If the past history of industrial enterprise in India be regarded as satisfactory then, India was by no means inadequately equipped through its firms of Managing Agents with the means whereby capital could be obtained for genuine industrial enterprise. In more than one sense, these firms have played the part which is assumed to be the primary function of Industrial Banks in other countries. Wealth, however, is much more widely diffused now than it was a few years ago and a much more elaborate organisation is required for the mobilisation of capital than sufficed in the days when industrial enterprise was entirely controlled by firms of Managing Agents. The Tata Industrial Bank represents one of the earliest efforts to solve this difficult problem, and, in one respect at any rate, we have been extraordinarily successful as the register of shareholders contains over 28,000 names and undoubtedly represents the most widespread mobilisation of capital in this if not in every other country. The problems of industrial banking are complex and difficult and in every country there are local conditions which render it impossible to adopt what has been successfully evolved elsewhere. The present position, I understand, will shortly be examined by the Government of India and, though I do not anticipate that there will be any direct result from such an enquiry, yet, if it leads to a better understanding of industrial finance, it will serve a useful purpose and probably promote co-operation between private effort and the recently established Government Departments of Industries.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY

"I have already referred to the fact that since the starting of this Bank, we have adopted a cautious policy, and I would ask you to remember that it took Germany fully 40 years to evolve that system of industrial banking of which we have heard so much. We cannot copy the German system. The conditions under which we have to work are totally different from those which prevail in Central Europe. The resources of India are mainly agricultural and are but partially developed. Technical and industrial education must make vast strides before we can claim to be on equality with the most highly trained and most completely organised country in Europe. Again, we cannot imitate Japan. The Japanese can only live by foreign trade. India is almost a continent in itself, and the work which lies before us resembles to some extent the task which has been so successfully accomplished by the United States of America. The country as a whole has first to develop agriculture and from the profits derived from it, develop our industries so that we may supply our own requirements. And many active brains are working on the problem At present we are passing through a period of unprecedented difficulty, but the fact that we can come before you this afternoon with a record such as is presented in our report, and with no tale of disaster, is a matter upon which, I think, we can congratulate ourselves."

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

The Chairman then answered the questions which Mr. Adwani had asked and which have appeared in this paper, as under:—

The information relating to other Banks is not in my possession and it would not be in the interests of the shareholders for me to give all the other details asked for; but I have pleasure in laying before you the following information:

STAFF AND ALLOWANCES.

1.—Staff.

Europeans.—Managers 10. Salaries (for March 1921) Rs. 19,750; Assistant Managers and Accountants 9. Salaries (for March 1921) Rs. 8,525; Others 23, Salaries (for March 1921 Rs. 13,900.

Indians.—Managers, Assistant Managers and Accountants 12, Salaries (for March 1921) Rs. 4,325; Others 638, Salaries (for March 1921) Rs. 50,845.

2.—All allowances to staff are included in the above figures.

Furlough pay paid to Europeans during the year ending the 31st of March 1921 amounted to Rs. 25,336. In this connection, I have to point out that, owing to the war, a number of the European members of the staff had not been out of the country for a considerable number of years and that it was only by arranging for them to take furlough leave out of India that it was possible to obtain their services and, if we had not given leave in this way, we should have run the risk of having excessive sickness which would have been very detrimental to the interests of the Bank. It is always necessary to have sufficient staff to provide for absence on sick or privilege leave and the increased percentage required for the Indian staff is greater than that for the European staff.

House and conveyance allowances to Europeans amounted approximately to (per month) 1,550.

House allowance to Indians amounted to about (per month) 280.

3.—28 Europeans earn salaries between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 per mensem.

7 Europeans earn salaries between Rs. 1,001 and Rs. 2,000 per mensem.

5 Europeans earn salaries between Rs. 2,001 and Rs. 3,000 per mensem.

2 Europeans earn salaries between over Rs. 3,000 per mensem.

6 Indians earn salaries between Rs. 400 and Rs. 500 per mensem.

6 Indians earn Rs. 500 or more.

QUALIFICATIONS OF EUROPEAN STAFF.

4.—It is with great difficulty that staff has been obtained and so far as Europeans are concerned, with the exception of specialists in other branches of the Bank's business, they have all had certain banking experience and many of them have passed examinations in Banking. Naturally they would not leave England and come out to India if they were not offered higher remuneration for doing so. The increased cost of living has brought about an increase in wages and salaries in most countries. The Bank has been forced by the rates of pay in other Banks to increase the remuneration of Europeans. The Indian members of the staff have also received substantial increases, relatively greater compared with pre-war rates than those given to Europeans and the Indians are paid better than they are, on the average, in other Banks.

5.—For the present, there is no intention of increasing the European staff; but in the event of other Europeans being required in the place of the present staff in the future, we contemplate bringing out a few graduates after training them in our own London office, on the usual terms for junior European assistants.

INDIAN APPRENTICES.

6.—We have taken on 33 Indian apprentices, of whom 10 were not confirmed. 7 resigned and 3 whose services were dispensed with. There are at present 7 apprentices in Bombay, 1 in Lucknow, 1 in Cawnpore, 1 at Asandol and 8 at Calcutta, making a total of 18, of whom 3 are still on probation.

7.—We do not consider it in the interests of the Bank to give this information.

PROFIT AND LOSS DEBIT ITEMS.

8.—The form of Profit and Loss Account is the same as that laid before you on previous occasions; but in response to the desire expressed for further information, we propose to give you the following details in future:

The following items were debited to Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1921:

Salaries Rs. 12,22,298. Directors' fees & Auditors' fees, Bombay Rs. 39,450. Directors' fees & Auditors' fees at Branches Rs. 33,401. Income Tax including Super tax this amount being in respect of two years to 31st March 1921 Rs. 3,j4,156. Stationery, including printing and new books required for Branches and Share Certificates Rs. 2,87,357.

A considerable portion of this was due to the initial expenditure incurred in connection with opening new Branches at Mandvi, Chandausi, Hathras, Bassein, Jodarwaza, Asansol and Delhi and, as you all know, the cost of stationery is about four times what it was before the war. The fact that there are over 17,000 shareholders means that a large quantity of stationery and certificates are required in the Share Department.

9 and 10.—As stated in the audited Balance Sheet all the securities stand in that account at or under market value. As a matter of interest, I may mention that a number of them have appreciated since the 31st of March.

11.—No buildings have been purchased for the purpose of housing staff; but as suitable opportunities occur, it is the intention of the Directors to provide housing accommodation for both European and Indian staff and to charge suitable rentals.

A portion of the buildings in Wallace Street occupied as Bank premises are utilised for residential quarters for some of the European staff. Suitable rentals were fixed by the Board for two flats occupied respectively by the General Manager and the Secretary and the junior Europeans who live in the Chummery forfeit the house allowance of Rs. 75 per mensem to which they would otherwise be entitled. Other occupants of the Chummery not such entitled pay 12½ per cent. of their salaries as rent.

THE SHARE DEPARTMENT.

12. The European officer in charge of the Share Department draws a salary salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem plus an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem. The Department was at first under the control of an Indian whose salary was Rs. 200 per mensem and subsequently in charge of another Indian at a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem rising to Rs. 500 per mensem over a period of 3 years. Both these officers broke down in health and in order to overtake the arrears of work, it was found necessary to engage the present head of the Department who had special experience of work of this nature. Even so, it took this officer, working overtime and on holidays and Sundays, over a year to get the Department into good order. In view of the extra work involved by the floatation of the Sugar Corporation of India for which we were paid by that Company a junior European with experience of this kind of work was brought out from England; but this was in no way connected with the reduction of the staff of the Department which took place after the arrears of work had been overtaken and the work in connection with the floatation of the Sugar Corporation of India had been completed. Naturally, we cannot employ more clerks than the work of the Bank makes necessary. No doubt the shareholders wish this Department to continue to be efficient in future.

MADRAS BRANCH.

There are three Europeans at our Madras Branch, one of whom was sent there because the Indian who was selected for the post refused to leave Bombay. The present Manager was previously on the staff of the Alliance Bank of Simla, where he was Agent at Darjeeling, Cawnpore, Bombay, Rawalpindi and Murree. We are fully satisfied with the work he has done at the Branch, the business of which has shown a considerable improvement under his management. He was appointed to fill a vacancy which occurred owing to the resignation of the previous Manager.

POWERS OF ATTORNEY.

Powers of Attorney are given to those employees whose duties make this necessary In the case of Europeans, the Powers are prepared soon after their arrival in this country so that they may be available whenever they are required as they are sometimes transferred at very short notice while this is a rare occurrence in the case of Indians, several of whom have refused to go from one Branch to another.

NO MONEY LENT TO MR. A. J. BILLIMORIA.

Mr. Sadhwa's question—The information is not in our possession, it is not necessary to give the names of the company's employees.

The same shareholder has enquired how much the Bank has advanced to Mr. A. J. Bilimoria, one of my colleagues on the Board Since the incorporation of the Bank up to the present date, Mr. Bilimoria has never had any account whatsoever with the Bank and has at no time borrowed any moneys from the Bank.

We do not consider it advisable to give this information.

"NO PROMOTIONS EXCEPT UNDER AGREEMENT!"

Mr. B. H. Daruwalla asked what percentage of increases were given to Europeans and what percentages were given to Indians? Such information would not be to the detriment of the Bank. If no information were given it would lead to the impression that Europeans were given preference over Indians.

The Chairman said that no promotions were given to Europeans except under their agreements. Rs. 55,000 were given to Indians as promotion.

A shareholder asked whether a Mr. Berry had been employed on Rs. 1,000 in place of an Indian who was getting only Rs. 300.

The chairman said Mr. Berry was getting Rs. 1,000 plus 100 house rent. An Indian was getting Rs. 200 and subsequently another Indian was appointed in the place who was getting Rs. 400—500. Both these persons broke down and they had to import an Englishman to do the work. Speaking about the Central Bank of India, he said that that Bank was working for the last 11 years and he did not think that in the third year of its existence it had to handle such a large volume of business as the Tata Bank was doing.

AN ASSURANCE DEMANDED.

A shareholder: Will the chairman give me an assurance that when the agreement of the European staff expire they will not be renewed? (Loud cheers and laughter).

One Mr. Lillaowalla got up and wanted to make a speech, saying that the Board had answered their questions satisfactorily and that they should not go into the questions further. But he was interrupted with loud shouts that the shareholders were not satisfied with the explanations offered by the Chairman.

The chairman said that all he could say was that the directors were anxious to replace with Indians the present staff as soon as it was found possible. But the shareholders were not conducting the business of a bank. It was very easy to say that the directors had not done this and that. Banking could not be conducted on those principles. They had to train up Indians for their posts first and then employ them. Unless they were prepared to work in drudgery and from the bottom they could not train them.

How many candidates have the Bank sent to England for the purpose of training them?—A: Not yet.

"WE WANT TO TAKE CHARGE OF OUR OWN BUSINESS."

In further discussion, Dr. Kapadia said that India wanted to advance. In every profession they were the equals of Europeans and how was it that the Directors could not find competent Indians to fill up the posts in the Bank? He wanted to warn the Directors that the India of to-day was not the India of 20 years ago, and that they wanted to take charge of their own businesses.

Mr. B. J. Dhondy asked whether the Bank of India, Ltd., was not conducted formerly with the assistance of only three Europeans?

The Chairman said that the Tata Bank had many branches and it was intended to have many more branches. Therefore, a very large staff of Europeans was engaged He admitted that the staff they had just now was too large for their purposes, but not for the work they had in view.

Mr. Dhondy asked whether the Europeans had not been imported simply because they were Europeans? Could the directors honestly say that Indians were unfit or incompetent to hold the posts which Europeans held now? He wanted the word of the Directors to that effect.

The Chairman said that their bank was doing exchange business and Indians had no training in that branch. Even in the Mill industry which was introduced into India some 75 years ago, they had to employ Europeans as experts. In the Nagpore Mill it took them 20 years to train competent Indians to hold the posts which were formerly held by Europeans.

Mr. Dhondy asked whether the Chairman wished to say that Indians were unfit to do that kind of work.

The Chairman said that Indians were being trained up. They could not expect to train Indians in the course of three years for their Bank.

WHO MADE THE APPOINTMENTS?

Mr. Dhondy said perhaps the Directors for whom he had the highest respect had no hand in appointing Europeans, but the Manager did everything.

The Chairman said the appointments were not made by the Manager.

Mr. Dhondy said he was more sorry for that

In answer to further questions Sir R. D Tata promised to employ more Indians as time went on.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke asked the Chairman whether Indians were tried and found wanting. He wanted to know who made the appointments.

The Chairman said there was a committee of the directors which went to the Bank every day and it had to do with the appointment of the men and that the Manager had nothing to do with it.

INDIAN DIRECTORS APPOINTMENTS EUROPEANS

Mr. Dhondy said he was very sorry to hear it. He was under the impression that it was the doing of the Manager, but he now knew that Indian Directors appointed Europeans

Mr Suntoke wanted to know how and why they failed to get competent Indians. Indians had no feelings against Europeans, but Indians could not tolerate the statement that Indians were incapable. (Some Directors: We have not said that.) It practically amounted to that. He understood the Chairman to say that Indians did not like drudgery. We Indians were capable of even harder work than Europeans.

The Chairman said it came out before the Indian Industrial Commission that Indians did not like to take off their coat, and they did not want to start from the lowest posts. Indians wanted to get the highest places at once. He then gave the example of a Mr. Macphail, now a manager of theirs but who was licking stamps before: then there was their adviser Sir Alfred Chatterton who had also started from the lowest rung of the ladder. Then they had Mr. Perin who was paid Rs. 25,000 per month and who also started as an apprentice.

Mr. Suntoke asked whether the Chairman found any disinclination amongst the apprentices to do their work.

"ENGLISHMEN CAPABLE OF HARD WORK!"

The Chairman said it was not so amongst all. Englishmen were capable of harder work than Indians. Indians did not like hard work.

Mr. Suntoke asked whether the apprentices were warned that if they showed any disinclination they would be dismissed.

The Chairman: Yes.

"Why were they not treated sympathetically?" asked Mr. Suntoke.

The Chairman asked what reason he had to think like that?

Mr. Dhondy said there was a Parsi who was getting Rs. 600—who had appeared for the I.C.S. examination—and he had to chuck off his job on account of the treatment he had received in the Bank.

AN ASSURANCE OF PROPER TREATMENT IN FUTURE.

The Chairman thereupon assured the shareholders that Indians would be treated properly in the future.

A shareholder asked why, when they could get Indian High Court Judges, etc., it was impossible to find Bank Assistants.

The Chairman said their Bank was in existence only for the last three years, and it had taken many years to train up Indians as judges, etc.

The Chairman in summing up the discussion said:—

"NOT A POLITICAL GATHERING!"

"I take it first of all that this is a general meeting of the shareholders of a Bank, and not a political gathering to fight political battles, which you will agree, must be fought on other more suitable and effective platforms. You will agree also that the Bank is not a philanthropic institution, nor in itself a College of Banking. It is there primarily to earn dividends on the capital you have put in. You would complain yourself if you received an inadequate return on it. I take it also, that above everything else, as business men, you look first to efficiency and productiveness in business, and then to sentiment or race. If our capital is Indian, I am sure, we can all be patriotic enough to employ the best talents we can get to earn for that capital, the largest possible measure of profit. If our own countrymen can give us to-day the same productiveness in business, we do not want outsiders; but do you not all want *results*? Do you want us to employ Indians in some of the posts on which we have employed Europeans, simply because they are Indians? I can assure you that we do not employ Englishmen, because they are Englishmen. We have employed some who are with us, because we sought in your interests to build up at once an efficient organization to establish the Bank firmly and to produce early results. Indian Banking, you will grant, is but a few years old; and in a new industry one has always in its early years, to rely on a certain amount of skill from countries in which that industry has been more fully developed. A new bank requires staff; and it is very difficult, I can assure you, to get in our own country the higher staff that a comparatively new industry like Indian Banking requires. As an Indian Board, we fully desire, of course that Indians will more and more occupy posts of importance in the Bank. But if you were all Bankers, and if you had all something to do with the Management of a Bank, you would soon realise our present limitations, and the danger of any attempt to overdo this, or to promote men to more responsible duties before they are sufficiently trained. For we are not out to risk the foundation of a new concern We want and we long to see, Indians trained to occupy all the highest posts in any Indian concern. But while we are still building the foundations of the Bank, we want men at the moment, whatever their race, on whom we can rely to see that every stone is truly placed. And on such a foundation, I hope, we shall build up—as we are already trying to do an efficient and competent Indian Staff to supply the growing needs of a growing institution.

"CRITICISM LACKING JUST FOUNDATION."

There is rampant, Gentlemen, a criticism which I am sorry to say, lacks just foundation or even good faith. The Tatas, we are told, prefer now-a-days to employ a costly European staff to the exclusion of Indians. I can tell you straight away that we have no reason to show any such partiality. Point out a single European employed by Tata Sons Ltd. the parent firm; unless as an exception for his technical qualifications. In the case of a number of Industries which we control we have no doubt employed technical men from abroad. But, then, will you not grant that on the technical side this country has still—shall I say, unfortunately,—to depend to a considerable extent on outside skill, rather than have no new big industry at all? Even in the cotton Industry, which is nearly three quarters of a century old, the country is unable entirely to dispense with imported technical skill. Why, Gentlemen, even some of our so-called most nationalist of newspapers cannot do without English Editors?

The Chairman said they had a branch of their bank at Calcutta in Burra Bazar and they had an Indian there as manager. But a Marwadi had pestered them that they should have a European Manager. In another case they wanted to open a branch in an Indian State but the ruler wanted to have a European manager.

Mr. Suntoke: Indians can do without such men. We can do without this cursed Marwadi and we can do without that cursed Maharajah. It is on account of these men that we were suffering like this.

There was great uproar, at this point, and shouts of approval at the sentiments expressed by Mr. Suntoke.

CHAIRMAN STOPS ABRUPTLY.

The Chairman said it was no use continuing his remarks further, as they did not care to listen to him.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said the meeting had shown to the directors that the shareholders wanted to be masters in their own house, and that they did not want to be pulled by their ears by the directors. He hoped the meeting would bring the Board to their senses. While he paid a tribute to the Chairman and the House of Tatas, he complained that the Chairman had shown a distinct bias towards Europeans.

REPORT THROWN OUT.

The Chairman then put the motion—adoption of the report—to the vote and he asked those in favour of the motion to raise their hands. At this there were loud shouts of "Whole Office Staff, whole staff", etc. The Chairman on a show of hands declared the motion carried. There were loud shouts of "poll, poll", and Mr. Dumasia had to make an appeal to the shareholders. He said by rejecting the motion) there would be a dead-lock and they would not get their dividends soon. At this there was almost a unanimous shout that they did not mind, and that they wanted to throw out the report. Again the resolution was put to vote and the number on either side was counted and it was declared lost amidst loud shouts of the shareholders.

POLL DEMANDED.

Thereupon five shareholders sent up a requisition to the Chairman asking for a poll and this was granted. It was announced that the poll will be taken on Friday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and that the result of the poll would be declared at the meeting to be held on next Wednesday at 4 p.m.

The meeting was then dissolved.

CENTRAL COOPERATIVE BANK

A YEAR'S SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

The tenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Central Cooperative Bank, Limited, was held yesterday, at the Bank's registered office at Apollo Street, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey presiding.

The Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts of the Bank for the year ending 31st March last, showed a net profit during the year under report, including the sum of Rs. 8,361-5-9, brought forward, amounted to Rs. 88,045-10-2. An *ad-interim* dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum was paid for the half year ending 30th September, 1920, and this absorbed Rs. 21,600. The Directors now proposed to pay a final dividend for the half year ending 31st March, 1921, at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, absorbing Rs. 31,500; to grant a bonus to the Bank's staff Rs. 2,500; to carry to the Society's share of the divisible fund (which would now stand at Rs. 17,500), Rs. 10,500; to carry to reserve fund for doubtful debts (making a total of Rs. 55,000), Rs. 15,000; and to carry forward to the next account Rs. 7,545.

It could be observed from the balance sheet that there has been a fairly substantial increase in the working capital of the Bank since the publication of the last Report. The general stringency of the money market made its influence felt in all parts of the Presidency with the result that the call on the resources of the Bank was briskier than in the previous year. The increase would have been still more substantial if the agricultural season had been a normal one.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The chairman in the course of his speech in proposing the adoption of the Report said

You will be glad to find that there has been a satisfactory increase in the business of the Bank during the last twelve months. The agricultural season was on the whole an unfavourable one, and agricultural operations were hampered in many tracts for want of rain. But there was no diminution in the requirements of Societies on the Canals as also of Societies whose members raised irrigated crops. The District Banks drew larger funds than in the previous year and credits were granted to Urban Banks. Finally, it may be observed that it was only last year that the tightness of money was actual felt in rural areas for the first time after the war. Credits were restricted by Sowcars and both in new and old Societies members had resource to Co-operative Societies for funds to a greater degree than in previous years.

Along with other Banks in the City your Bank too had to raise its rates of interest on deposits, and consequently the Board had to increase slightly the rate on advances to Societies. The rate now charged to primary Societies, namely, 8 per cent. is the maximum we can charge under our Agreement with Government and considering the abnormal condition of the money market, and the rate which the Government of Bombay and Commercial Firms can for their borrowing the Societies are indeed lucky in securing money on such a reasonable terms. I may add here that our task in meeting the growing demands of Co-operative Societies was greatly facilitated by the continuance of the Cash Credit allowed allowed to the Bank by the Imperial Bank of India and the raising by four lakhs of the limit sanctioned to us. For this assistance we are indeed grateful to them.

It was one of the objects of my colleagues and myself when we promoted this Bank to assist to some extent in reducing the heavy load of indebtedness under which the peasantry of this Presidency as of the rest of India labour. To enable agriculturists to redeem their old debts it is necessary to grant them loans at fairly low rates of interest, repayable in easy instalments. It was to provide such funds that our Bank was authorised to raise long term Debentures. Six lakhs of Debentures were raised at the commencement of our operations. Loans for debt redemption were given on a fairly liberal scale in the years preceding the War, but since 1915, owing to the difficulty of raising additional Debentures carrying only four per cent Interest, this facility had to be curtailed. However, application for such loans received from well managed Societies are still accepted by the Board. But, hitherto, no systematic effort has been made to survey the indebtedness of all members in good Societies. To prepare schemes for redemption of such debts and to make an organised effort to rid the members of Cooperative Societies of the incubus of oppressive debts being high rates of Interest. This is a work which should be taken in hand, but if it is undertaken in right earnest a freer supply of long term Capital will have to be made available. Holding this view, your Board have decided to issue fresh Debentures, but as securities bearing Interest at 4 per cent cannot command a market they have approached Government with a request to permit the rate of Interest to be raised on the future series proposed to be issued.

I now turn to an examination of the profits of the Bank for the past year. In common with other institutions the expenses of the Bank have, you will observe, increased during the period. The appointment of Inspectors, a very necessary and useful step as it is, also involved increased expenditure. But in spite of this and the contradiction in the margin between the rates at which we borrow money and lend it, you will, I am sure, be pleased to find that the profits have increased and are larger than in any previous year. This is due to the increase that has taken place in the volume of the Bank's business.

The report was unanimously approved and adopted and Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy was elected a Director in place of the late Mr. Rehemtulla Currimbhoy All other Directors, who retired by rotation, were re-elected.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN BOMBAY

G. I. P. WAGGON REPAIRING MEN OUT

Some 700 men, working in the Waggon Repair Shop of the G. I. P. Railway at Matunga, were on strike on Tuesday. It is stated the Railway authorities dismissed a man, who had overstayed his leave and the men wanted him to be reinstated. There was no trouble of any sort as the strikers were sitting in the compound doing nothing.

All the man in the New China Mill have rejoined, after holding out for some time.

CONCESTION STILL REMAINS.

GOVT. REFUSE TO PROVIDE FACILITIES

GENERAL STRIKE DECLARED.

(Associated Press.)

CHANDPUR, May 24.

Mr. C. F. Andrews wires:—"Owing to the refusal of the Government to provide facilities for the returned Assam labourers to go forward and the Government prevention of railway and steamship concessions being granted, a general strike has been declared. This has already brought out the Assam Railway workmen at Chandpur and will almost certainly bring out the steamship company employees. We have already repatriated 433 healthy persons by the mail steamer at full rates, but the cost is prohibitive for the whole number. A complete deadlock has been reached. Meanwhile owing to congestion cholera is spreading. There are no complaints of grevious nature against the railway and steamship authorities."

Mr. Andrews proceeds, describing the injuries received by the coolies as a result of their treatment by the Ghurkas and says: "The first exodus from the Surma Valley is over. About a thousand labourers remain at Karimganj. It appears to me from every point of view, the obvious necessity is that congestion at Chandpur should be relieved."

ALLAHABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOT TO ACCEPT GOVERNMENT EDUCATION GRANT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 24.

The Allahabad municipality has decided not to accept the Government education grant Rs. 8,600 but the members, presumably non-cooperators who voted its refusal, the same day resolved to ask Government for a grant of two lakhs of rupees for other purposes.

COONOOR PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 24.

The authorities of the Pasteur Institute of South India, Coonoor, appeal to the public for funds for effeciently carrying on the work of the institution. Owing to the increased influx of patients and increase in the wages and prices, it is estimated that an additional ten thousand rupees annually would be required for maintaining the Institution. The Institute was established in 1907 for treatment of all persons who might incur risk of infection with rabees, through bites of rabid animals.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGLISH MAILS

The mail steamer Dangola, with the outward mails of the 12th instant, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Sunday.

The mail steamer Mandala which left Bombay on the 7th instaat, arrived Marseilles on Monday, the 23rd instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis, per s.s. Karoa, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m., on Wednesday, the 1st June.

CURRIMBOY EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

On Saturday the 21st instant, at 6 p.m., a programme, comprising of boys' sports, *latti* performance and wrestling matches was arranged by the Institute under the presidentship of Mr. T. Watts, the Supdt. of C. E. Mills.

MAHATMA GANDHI AT MATUNGA.

A mass meeting will be held at Matunga G. I. P. Ry. under the joint auspices of F Ward Congress Committee and Matunga Residents' Association on the 29th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Mahatama Gandhi, Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will be present. Residents of F and G Wards and those of Parel and Dadar villages are requested to attend. Tilak Swaraj Fund is being collected in F Ward and in the vicinity. G. I. P. Railway worker volunteers, Home Rule Volunteers, Kaccchi Lohana Volunteers and Cucchi Dasha Oswal volunteers and other volunteer corps are requested to attend the meeting in their uniform. Special accommodation will be made for ladies.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 25th May 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and humidity is generally in defect. Both day and night temperatures are higher than usual, the excess in the case of the latter amounting to 14deg. at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Both day and night temperatures are above normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear except at Karachi where they are moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Mount Abu. Both day and night temperatures are nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly to moderately clouded in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Humidity is in defect at Ahmedabad. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is slightly higher than usual at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Raipur. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is higher than usual at Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Nizamabad. Both day and night temperatures are nearly normal.

(General Remarks.—**Colombo has had** of rain and light rain has fallen generally in south Malabar. Skies are heavily clouded in south Malabar and on the north Madras coast and lightly or moderately clouded over the rest of the Peninsula and in Gujarat, Kathiawar and lower Sind. Temperature is higher than usual in the Punjab, the United Provinces and on the Madras coast. The sea is rough at Colombo and moderate at Trivandrum.

Forecast.—Dry weather is probable except in Malabar where a few falls of rain are likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 24th May 1921.

There has been local rain in Burma and Assam with a few falls in Bengal, Mysore and Malabar.

Chief amounts are:—Mergm one and a half inches; Rangoon two; Toungoo, Cherrapunji one; Dibrugarh two; Dhubri three quarters; Parisal, Bangalore, Cochin a half; Ootacamund one.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent)

May 25.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July/August at Rs. 316½ and declined to Rs. 315½ at which price the market remained steady till 3 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 317½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 319 and advancing till Rs. 321 closed at Rs. 320½.

Our market opens to-day with a quiet feeling and the inquiry for ready cotton is limited. About 2,000 bales only are reported to have changed hands on Monday last.

COLOUR-MARKET.

The market rules easy and no important business passing. The inquiry from the mofussil is also poor and rates are almost the same being advantageous to the genuine purchasers.

Quotations:—
Alizarine, Rs. 700 per cask.
Congo-Red, Rs. 3/8/0 to 4/4/0 per lb.
Magenta Crystals, Rs. 15 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Zu, Rs. 17/8/0 per lb.
Delta Purpurine, Rs. 7/8/0 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine, Rs. 5/8/0 per lb.
Fast Red, Rs. 15 per lb.
Direct Green, Rs. 5 per lb.
Crysophenine con, Rs. 19 per lb.
Crysophenine (ord), Rs. 5/8/0 per lb.
Rhodamine (ord) Rs. 9 per lb.
Rhodamine Con, Rs. 45 per lb.
Sulpher Black, Rs. 2/12/0 per lb.

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ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE "SHUSHRUTA SAMHITA."

In three volumes. Superior Edition, Rs. 6 Popular Edition Rs. 25 in India only.

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The only Brain-Tonic and Nerve-Vigor. Does after five or six hours of continued brain work acts like magic on the system. It is a Elixir of Life being the only remedy for the tension of an over-worked brain. Its ahshamiculs are the world-renowned Makaradhwaja Camphor and Musk. Rs. 3 for 15 days With our Swayuranjan Ghritta, Rs. 6.

KAVIRAJ K. L. BHISAGRATNA, M.R.A.S. (Lond.), 18, Kashi Ghose's Lane, CALCUTTA.

SIND POLICE AGAIN!

ALLEGED OUTRAGE ON A WOMAN.

HEART-RENDING ACCOUNT.

(From our own Correspondent)

MIRPURKHAS, May 20.

A heart-rending incident of an alleged outrage on a woman in circumstances of unusual boldness is reported. Briefly, the facts stated against the policemen are:

A recently married couple arrived at Tando Adam station. A police havaldar, accompanied by two constables, seized the husband and roughly and threateningly told him that the woman with him was not his wife, but that he was running away with somebody-else's wife. The protestations and piteous appeals of the husband were of no avail. The husband and wife were taken to the police station where they were further harassed. The woman was insulted, but she bore the gross insults in silence. The havildar asked the two constables to take the husband to a distance and make him speak the truth. The husband's helpless cries fell on deaf ears.

The Havildar then fell on the woman, took her to the inner room of the police station and ravished her. The poor woman cried piteously for help and struggled hard to protect her honour but there was no one to come to her succour. After the havaldar had outraged her, he sent for the husband and asked both of them to go their way. The woman burst out weeping as she came out of the police station, "You should have died", she plaintively told her husband, "rather than not respond to my cries". The poor husband replied that he was a prisoner in the hands of the constables and could not free himself, in spite of all his efforts.

AN HONEST SUB-INSPECTOR.

The couple dragged themselves to the bania's shop near the station. Their sad tale came to be known at the station and a sympathetic and independent minded sub-inspector, who has suffered much for his honesty and outspokenness coming to know the facts, took the couple back to the police station and had the constables and havaldar identified by them. The havaldar and the woman were sent to the hospital for examination.

The policemen are now under trial before the sessions court of Hyderabad.

BUCKET FACTORY AT RIPON ROAD.

HAWKER NUISANCE AT MUSZID STATION

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday at 4-10 p.m., Mr. H. P. Mody presiding.

The Committee considered a letter from Mr. Jamal Dawood Dhojaria and other residents of Ripon Road, Cross Lane, Byculla, stating that for more than five months past, the peace of the locality in which they live is being "frightfully disturbed" by the tremendous noise caused by a bucket factory established in their midst and that they cannot have peaceful time from 6 in the morning to 8 at night and sometimes even later; that on account of the loud noise, they can scarcely make themselves audible in the front portion of their houses; that they addressed the Executive Health Officer thrice on the subject but to no purpose and that now they are "simply thunderstruck" to understand that the Commissioner has chosen to issue orders for a license for the factory thereby inflicting 'eternal misery' on them.

The Committee forwarded the letter with the Municipal Commissioner's recommendations thereon to the President of the Corporation.

REVD. PERA'S COMPLAINT.

The committee, then, gave consideration to a letter from the Revd. L. C. Pera, Vicar Gloria Church, Byculla stating with reference to the correspondence ending with a reply sent to him in pursuance of Corporation Resolution No. 2189, dated the 14th June, 1920, regarding the nuisance caused by the hammering of iron sheets in certain shops near his church, that the nuisance though abated a little still continues; that the shops are not closed and that the iron work is going on there still, pointing out that the orders of the Corporation are not carried out and requesting that effective steps may be taken to put an end to the nuisance complained of.

After some discussion the letter was forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendations of the Commissioner to the effect that proper steps may be taken to put an end to the nuisance complained of.

HAWKER NUISANCE.

The Committee also considered a letter from Mr. Ramji Bharmal stating that after the completion of the Municipal Vegetable Market at Musjid Bunder, it was expected that the nuisance caused by hawkers occupying the Masjid Station Yard would cease but that to his great disappointment he finds that the nuisance still continues, although several complaints were made to the authorities concerned to stop it, further stating that these 'troublesome hawkers' occupy the public road in any way they like and enquiring whether the authorities will take steps to have this nuisance stopped permanently.

The letter was forwarded by the Committee to the Municipal Commissioner to be sent to the Commissioner of Police for necessary action.

The meeting was, then, dissolved.

The Secretary of the Indian Association, Calcutta, has submitted to the Press Act Committee a long memorandum, asking that the Indian Press Act of 1910 Newspapers (Incitement to offences) Act of 1908 be repealed.

N. C. O. IN GUJERAT.

41 000 CONGRESSMEN: 16,000 CHARKHAS: RS. 1,19000 CONGRESS FUND.

23, 970 STUDENTS IN NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

THREE MUNICIPALITIES COMPLETELY NATIONALISED.

The following is a report of the Non-Co-operation work done in the Gujerat upto the 15th May, 1921:—

I. Congress Organisation.

The total membership of the Congress Committees in districts of Gujarat including the Native States assigned to them is now 13685 in Ahmedabad District, 8,534 in Kaira District, 4,271 in Panch Mahal District, 3,450 in Broach District 11,094 in Surat District thus making a total of 41,034 for the whole of Gujerat.

The number of members who have so far joined the Reception Committee of the ensuing session of the Congress stands at 199. Suitable sites for the purposes of the ensuing session of the Congress have been inspected and arrangements are in progress for obtaining their use for the current year.

II. Swadeshi

The Khadi Department of the Committee is rapidly developing its work, it has now advanced the total sum of Rs. 44,000 to responsible workers. It also receives surplus stocks of khadi from many spinning and weaving centres and sells them to the khadi stores which are rapidly increasing in numbers. The department has now introduced a system of issuing licenses on payment of Rs. 25 each to shops which undertake not to deal in any cloth which is not hand-spun and hand-woven. This will materially help the public which will now know where to go for obtaining unquestionably pure khadi. Two shops of Ahmedabad have so far secured the Committee's licenses.

The total number of spinning wheels at work in Gujarat as now notified to this office is 16,060. The increase is largely due to the information received during period under report about 4199 wheels working in Morvi State.

III. Tilak Swaraj Fund

The total sum remitted to this office now amounts to Rs. 1,19,159-1-4½.

IV. Famine Work

The total amounts collected by the Committee are Rs. 7,499 for Dohad famine, Rs. 5,396-12-0 for Gujarat famine generally and Rs. 6,020 for spinning work and relief in Mahikantha Agency. The Committee has not remitted any further amounts to Dohad and Jamboosar but has sent a further amount of Rs. 3,300 to its Agent in Mahikantha Agency. The strain in the Committee's funds has been some what relaxed partly because relief has been given in Dohad and Jambusar from other non-official quarters and partly because Government has after long delays opened some works and has begun distributing doles.

About 940 persons monthly women and young boys and girls are engaged on working on 433 spinning wheels at 10 centres in Dohad and Jhalod Talukas. Morover 121 wheels have been given for plying at home on a hire purchase system. It would appear as if the Bhil would be now permanently reconciled to the use of the wheels for most of the persons engaged at the classes have attained fair mastery over the wheels and are improving the quality of their yarn every day. All the rough and uneven yarn is being worked into patis and better yarn is being worked into towels and whadi.

About 200 spinning wheels have been set at work in Mahikantha Agency where doles and cheap grass are also given for relieving men and cattle.

V. National Education.

Latest information received at this office shows that 32 middle and high schools and 141 primary schools are working in Gujarat with 23,970 students attending them. The big increase in the number of primary school and their students is due to the inclusion of Municipal schools of Surat and Nadiad. The Surat Municipality has recently adopted its Annual Budget which it has dispensed with the Government grant of Rs. 1,70,770 given last year for maintaining 65 primary schools and one industrial school. The total number of Municipalities which have thus nationalised their schools now stands at 3.

Other heads of work do not call for further report.

NAGPUR FIRING.

GOVT. COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

GOVERNOR ENDORSES THE FINDINGS

AND COMMENDS POLICE CONDUCT.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, May 25.

The following are the unanimous findings of the Committee appointed by the Central Provinces Government to enquire into the firing on the mob at Nagpur on the 28th March last:—

(a) That the attack of the mob on the police force had been previously organised in order to oppose arrests.

(b) That the police would have been guilty of derelection of duty, if they had not proceeded to make the arrests.

(c) That the employment of special armed police was fully justified.

(d) That the firing under the orders of Mr. Armitage, First Class Magistrate, was unavoidable, and delayed till the very last moment possible.

(e) That an ample warning was given by Mr. Armitage to the mob before the firing was started.

(f) That the firing was not in any way excessive and was stopped the moment the crowd showed signs of retiring.

(g) That the firing took place not with the intention of quelling the riot and arresting the ringleaders, but in excersise of the right of private defence conferred by Section 100 of I.P.C. for protection of the police force from violence of the mob.

(h) That even if Mr. Armitage had used force necessary to disperse the mob, he would have been acting well within his powers under chapter 9 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

(i) That Sub-Inspector, Attaulkhan, who was in charge of the party, left behind after starting of the motor bus, could not have brought off his men without recourse to firing, and there is no evidence that the firing was continued longer and was necessary, and

(j) That dead and the wounded were treated with the utmost consideration.

The Committee referring to the conduct of Sub-Inspector of Atta Ulkhan, state that during their local inspection they were informed by some of the people that two shots had been fired near the Tahsil, one killing Harishandra and the second hitting a butad on the shoulder, as he was buying bamboos. The Committee asked those people to give evidence and to save them the trouble of walking to Victoria Institute, they sat at the Tahsili, but no one came forward to give evidence. The Committee cannot, therefore, assert that, there is any reason to doubt Attaulkhan's statement.

GOVERNOR'S OBSERVATIONS.

In accepting and endorsing the above findings of the Committee, the Governor-in-Council desires to acknowledge the great restraint shown by the police under extreme provocation,, and commends their conduct and discipline. He regrets the loss of life and the injuries received by the members of that force. He also desires to place on record his full appreciation of the conduct of Mr. Armitage, who acted with much courage and patience under most difficult circumstances and showed the greatest forbearance by delaying order for firing almost beyond the limits necessary to secure the withdrawal of police force, without serious loss of life to this force and by ordering it to cease at the earliest possible moment. The occurrence is unparalleled in the history of Nagpur City under the British Rule, and the Governor-in-Council sincerely hopes that circumstances will never again necessitate the use of armed force for the suppression of mob violence.

He regrets the deaths and serious injuries, both to the citizens and to the police from this outbreak of mob violence and trusts that this episode will be a warning to all concerned of the danger of incitements, which result in the masses disregarding the law and thanks the Committee for their full enquiry and report.

MR. THOMPSON'S NEW ROLE.

TO LOOK AFTER FOREIGN AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

SPECIAL DUTY UNDER VICEROY.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 25.

It is understood Mr. J. P. Thompson lately Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government, has been invited by His Excellency the Viceroy to undertake special duty in the Foreign and Political Department, Government of India. It will be remembered that Foreign and Political affairs are included in the Viceroy's own portfolio. In response to this invitation, Mr. Thompson assumed charge of his new duties on Monday last.

CALCUTTA INDIAN ASSN.

URGES FOR MIXED COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 24.

The President of the Indian Association, Calcutta, has sent a telegram to H. E. The Governor of Assam for the appointment of a mixed committee to enquire into the unrest and trouble among the garded coolies and also to H. E. The Governor of Bengal, the Hon. Mr. Kerr, and the Hon. Sir Surendra Nath Banerjea to take immediate steps for the relief of Surendra Nath Banerjea to take immediate steps for the relief of the coolies at Chandpur, Goalundo and other places.

EXODUS OF LABOURERS FROM ASSAM.

SERIOUS OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA.

ALL-TREATMENT BY GURKHAS

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTA, May 24.

Telegrams received from Chandpur and Rajbari go to show that the stranded tea garden coolies are still waiting there and very little had been done to send them home. The Divisional Commissioner assured Mr. Andrews that he would urge upon Government the need of assistance and wire for a grant of five thousand rupees for repatriation of the coolies. Cholera has broken out in epidemic form among the stranded coolies. Yesterday there were seventeen deaths. Dr. Bhadruk, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, had arrived at Chandpur and commenced giving medical aid to the coolies in cooperation with local medical men.

It is reported that while the Gurkhas were attempting to clear the Chandpur railway station about one hundred coolies received injuries. Meetings are being held in Calcutta and Eastern Bengal District towns condemning the action of the Gurkhas and the authorities and as a protest a hartal is being observed at Chittagong, Rajabari Chandpur, Noakhali and other places. The Indian Association has sent telegrams to the Governors of Bengal and Assam and to Mr. Kerr and Sir Surendra Nath Banerjea urging them to take immediate action for the relief of tea garden coolies at Chandpur, Goalundo and other places and also to take measures for conveying them home by affording facilities by rail and steamer. The Indian Association also urge the appointment of a mixed committee to enquire into the unrest and trouble among the tea garden coolies in Assam.

M. C. C. VS. AUSTRALIANS

FORMER OUT FOR 284 RUNS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 21.

The Match between the M. C. C. and the Australians commences to-day at Lords in glorious weather. Twenty thousand spectators had assembled to witness the play, which was most interesting. The wicket was in splendid condition. At the close of the play the M. C. C. were all out for 234, of which Evans made 69 not out and Huddle 42. For the Australians Armstrong took 4 wickets for 51 runs.

VISITORS DISMISSED FOR 191.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 23.

The weather was glorious and 15,000 spectators were present, when the match between the Australians and M. C. C. was resumed at Lords' to-day. Australians were all dismissed for 191, Gregory being the top scorer with 43. Durston took seven wickets for 84. He bowled fast and kept excellent length throughout. The M. C. C. had made 118 for six wickets, when stumps were drawn for the day.

Cambridge beat Somerset by an inninge and 89.

Warwick beat Northants by 168 runs.

SELECTION OF ENGLISH TEAM.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 22.

The following eight have been definitely selected to play in the first Test Match. Douglas (captain), Knight, Rhodes, Hendren, Woolley, Holmes, Howell and Richmond. A wicket-keeper, and another will be chosen on May 24th, and either Jupp or E. Tyldesley will be invited to attend at Nottingham to complete the side.

NOTABLE PLAYERS UNABLE TO PLAY

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 23.

With Hobbs, Hearne, Russel and Fry *hors de combat* either through illness or accident, the task of selectors of the English test team is most difficult. Of the eight who at present have been chosen, five have played in the Test matches in Australia. The new-comers are Knight (Surrey), who is showing a splendid batting form this season and is an excellent man in the field, Holmes (Yorkshire), a solid and stylish batsman and an excellent outfield, and Richmond (Notts), a googly bowler who keeps fine length.

Mr. Lacey, the Secretary of the M.C.C., in a letter to the Press explaining why the stumps were drawn at six o'clock on Saturday instead of 6-30, states that the Australians declined to play beyond six o'clock. In order to avoid any unpleasantness, the M.C.C., considered that there was no alternative but to draw the stumps at that hour under protest that concession could only have been made on account of abnormal travelling conditions in the country.

ANGLO-AMERICAN GOLF.

AMERICA BEATS BRITAIN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 21.

In the Golf four-somes at Hoylake, America beat Britain by 4 matches to 0. Chick Evans and Bobby Jones beat Simpson and Jenkins 5 up and 3 to play. Ouimet and Guilford beat Tolley and Holderness 3 up and 2. Hatter and Pratt beat Montmorency and Wethered by 1 hole, and Wright and Fownes beat Aylmer and Armour 4 up and 2 to play.

AMATEUR SINGLES.

AN AMERICAN VICTORY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 21.

In the Fifth Round of the Anglo-American Amateur Contest, Singles, at Hoylake, America won five matches and England three. Jones beat Montmorency 4 up and 3, Tolley beat Evans 4 up and 3. Ouimet beat Jenkins 8 up and 5, Guilford beat Simpson 2 up and 1, Aylmer beat Hunter 2 up and 1, Armour beat Platt 2 up and 1, Wright beat Holderness 2 up and 1 and Fownes beat Wethered 3 up and 2 to play.

SURREY LAWN TENNIS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 22.

In the Men's Singles of trial matches of Surrey Lawn Tennis (Hard Courts) at Surdition, Norton, the South African, beat Jacob 6/2, 6/2, 6/3.

DAVIS CUP CONTEST

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 23.

In the Singles of the Dav's Cup contest between Britain and Spain today, Lycett (Britain) beat Manoel Alonzo (Spain) 6/4, 6/2, 6/4. Gordon Lowe (Britain) beat Count Gomar (Spain) 8/3, 4/6, 6/1, 6/0.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 25.

S S Benares, Maclin, Hamburg.
S S Eugene Goros, Guey, Mauritius.
S S Neuralia, Addenbrook, London.
S S Rotenfels, Bradley, Glasgow.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Zingara, Taylor, Durban.
S S Wakasa Maru, Tsuda, Kobe etc.
S S Clan Macvicar, Phillips, Marseilles, etc.
S S Bassano, Ford, Port Said (for order.)
S S Rotenfels, Bradley, Delagoa Bay.
S S Tensho Maru, Mizuwa, Singapore.
S S Havildar, Hartoch, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Akbar for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Umta for Rangoon.

S S Benares:—The steamer Benares, 3503 tons, Captain B Maclin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Eugene Goros:—The steamer Eugene Goros, 4835 tons, Captain P Le Guey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar and 89 passengers.

S S Neuralia:—The B I S N Co's steamer Neuralia, 5656 tons, Captain J H Addenbrook, arrived in harbour yesterday from London etc, with a general cargo and 132 passengers.

S S Rotenfels:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Rotenfels, 3591 tons, Captain R J. Bradley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, with ballast.

S S Zingara:—The steamer Zingara, 2214 tons, Captain L H Taylor, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Durban, with ballast.

S S Wakasa Maru:—The N Y K steamer Wakasa Maru, 3504 tons, Captain B Tsuda, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Kobe, etc, with a general cargo and 32 passengers.

S S Clan Macvicar:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macvicar, 3620 tons, Captain J P Phillips, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Marseilles etc, with a general cargo.

S S Bassano:—The J F Co's steamer Bassano, 2766 tons, Captain R Ford, will sail today from the Bombay harbour for Port Said (for order) with a general cargo.

S S Rotenfels:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Rotenfels, 3591 tons, Captain R J Bradley, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Delagoa Bay, with ballast.

S S Tensho Maru:—The Y Kaisha's steamer Tensho Maru, 1986 tons, Captain I Mizuwa, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Singapore, with ballast.

S S Havildar:—The T M Co's steamer Havildar, 3086 tons, Captain L Hartoch, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

EXPORT

May 25.

S S Warfield for London:—2 bales woollen rugs, Kang King and Co; 2 tons nuxvomica, C J Bowring and Co; 200 cwts nagor seed, A Drust and Co; 11 cwts gum tragakanth, H A Aminoff; 200 cwts khismiss, C Jivanlal and Co; 250 cwts khismiss, U Manilal; 150 cwts khismiss, V Vishnu and Co; 20 cwts assofatido, H A Hussein Lori and Co; 250 cwts khismiss, O Govindjee and Co.

S S Warfield for Hamburg:—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Warfield for Antwerp:—2325 cwts myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co; 504 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, Bombay Co; 400 cwts gum arabic, M Jafferbhoy; 2000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Ridderkirk for Ghent:—110 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S S Ridderkirk for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S S Trever for Pereins:—350 cwts gum olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

S S Trever for Venice:—250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Lahore for Kobe:—421 bales cotton, C Bomanjee and Co.

S S Lahore for Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, 500 bales cotton twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 100 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Lahore for Hongkong:—1000 bales cotton twist C Bomanjee and Co; 600 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales cotton twist, Birla Bros; 112 cwts gum olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 620 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Jeypore for Shanghai:—200 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton twist, C Bomanjee and Co.

S S Wakasa Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, Mitsui B Kaisha.

S S Saigon Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Tulseedas Morarjee; 300 bales cotton, N V Dossa and Co.

S S Tattari Maru for Kobe:—1200 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha.

IMPORT

May 25.

S S Tever from Trieste, Agents Lloyd Triestino S N Co:—117 cases glass rings, 30 cases E lamps, 4 cases button, 50 cases beer, 1463 pieces wood, 100 cases vermouth, 30 cases silk yarn, 25 cases liquors, 50 cases raisins, 250 bags almond, 250 bales cotton, 21 bags drugs, 20 casks aniline salt, 20 cases aniline.

S S Nerbudda from Rangoon, Agents British India S N Co:—143338 bags rice, 182 bags moong, 127 bags oorid, 3264 bags cotton seed, 675 cases joggrey, 50 bales raw wool, 250 bags jowari, 500 bags red beans, 45 bags kaffata, 135 bags black oorid, 1199 bags white beans, 2127 bags millet, 454 bags chora, 215 bags green moong, 121 bags black moong.

S S British Sailor from Abadan, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co:—31992 tons liquid fuel in bulk.

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Thursday, May 26, 1921.

ON THE ROAD TO RECOVERY.

European writers talk of the unchanging East, and it is true that the spirit of the East has not the fickleness of Europe, it remains the same in spite of surface changes and always reasserts its sway eventually over the superficial, changing life of lands belonging to it. But the East is subject to vicissitudes just like the West, and it is a mistake to imagine, as the writers we have mentioned do, that its fashions and opinions have not suffered changes in the course of history. It is only that the fashion changes once in a century whereas in Europe it now changes twice a year. Long before the Christian era the Greek, or rather Macedonian conquest produced a great change on the surface in the life of Asia, but it never touched the depths. And after a while Asia absorbed the conquerors. For many centuries "society" in Western Asia and North Africa was entirely Romanised, and later Christianised, but at the Muslim conquest it reverted to the Oriental tradition without exception. The Crusaders were in Palestine for nearly two centuries. For a time they changed the whole appearance of the country and the fashions of the people; and then it was as if they had never been, the country was again completely Oriental for so long a period that Europeans spoke of Palestine as if its life had undergone no changes since the time of Abraham! Most of the major changes in the customs of Orientals to be noted in the course of history seem to have been imposed by conquest like the Chinese pigtail, or else adopted as the natural outcome of changed social conditions, for self-protection, like the seclusion of women, of which it is impossible to say that it was originally the custom of any race or religion. Only three alien civilisations have in historic times had power to hypnotise and really change the East for a considerable period—the Macedonian, the Roman and the modern European. The Macedonian and the Roman influences lasted many centuries; they coloured the whole surface of the life of Western Asia but never touched the depths. The modern European has been growing for three centuries, it has discoloured superficially almost the whole of Asia, and seems already to have passed its zenith. It too, we see, has failed to touch the depths; but its mechanical inventions have been chiefly instrumental in producing a demoralisation of the Oriental who has come in touch with it to which the very much longer periods of Macedonian and Roman influence afford no parallel; so it is only natural that the reaction should have set in earlier than in the case of its predecessors in the same adventure.

The reaction has set in unquestionably. The present writer can remember when the remotest of Egyptian villages were petitioning their British inspectors for "trottoir wa tram"—paved sidewalks and a tramway in between! That madness is quite past to-day, when the Egyptian fellah is more inclined to pull up all existing tram-lines and to smash the trams. We are not saying that the latter mood is good; it is merely the first extravagant phase of the reaction; but we do say that the reaction is natural and necessary for the welfare of the world. Consider what the East has suffered in the way of damage both material and moral during the short period, historically speaking, in which she has beten dazzled by the new inventions of the West. The inroad of cheap European products due to machinery has killed a host of lovely industries, which the people of the land used to pursue at home in healthful circumstances to the profit of themselves and of their neighbours. The kerosene tin has replaced the shapely pitcher, the factory, where people lead the life of wage-slaves and have to be secured by legislation from the callous greed of the employer, has destroyed the village workshop. The tiller of the soil remains ostensibly the same but in status he has fallen from the partner of the owner as he used to be throughout the East, to the hireling who can be evicted at the owner's pleasure. Dazzled by the meretricious flash and bustle of the West the East was shamed and counted her own beauty ugliness. Not many years ago, in Syria, all rooms were built of solid stone and with a vaulted roof of which a "gothic" architect in Europe might be proud, by simple masons. In a few years' time, if not already, it will be impossible to find a mason who can build a vault or dome. Europe has imposed on them its tiles and corrugated iron.

Hitherto we have been speaking chiefly of the country people; but the change is just as noticeable in the towns. Town-planning was a science in the East long before Europe dreamt of anything more orderly than a lot of hovels made of mud and reeds under a castle wall. It reached its climax in the city of Baghdad, the capital of the Abbaside Khalifas, as first built by El Ma'mun,—,a city geometrically planned, and perfectly appointed from the modern standpoint which makes much of lighting, sanitation and police. Roughly, the idea of every Arab town built or improved under the Abbasides or subsequently, till quite recent years, was this; to make the centre of the city as comfortable, cool and safe as possible. It was there that all business was transacted in the daytime and that the greater part of all the wealth was stored at night. It consisted of a labyrinth, generally geometrical, of covered markets just like passages in a house. Each "suk" or market had its own strong gates which were locked at night, its own watchmen, its own staff of sweepers and its sheykh or headman. The ways being narrow could be easily kept clean, just as easily as can a passage in a house, and having shops or offices on either hand, and being empty at night, nobody thought of committing any nuisance there. Whatever refuse did accumulate during the day was cleared away at night. These covered ways were cool and shady on the hottest day, and sheltered from the rain in rainy seasons. Only in the outskirts of the town were the roads wide and open to the sky, and there the wayfarer encountered dust or mud according to the season. This labyrinth of covered markets had its disadvantage from the point of view of militarism, since it was a fortress to the people of the place and made street fighting easy. When Mehemet Ali Pasha, a usurper, ran a boulevard right through Cairo he made no secret of the reason why. It was to have at least one street which could be swept by cannon. But when a Vali of Damascus, some two years before the European war, considered that the fire which had destroyed the Hamidieh Bazar was providential because it had made room for a modern boulevard through the city, his motive was blind admiration for the ways of Paris. He never thought about the plague of dust in summer and of rain and mud in winter which he proposed to give to the unlucky people of the city in exchange for the old comfortable sheltered corridor with its cool draught of air. It seems to us that here in India—in Bombay especially—the rulers have forgotten likewise that broad, open ways are cruel for pedestrians in a town exposed to Eastern sunshine, that narrow, covered ways may have their uses as well for sanitation as for human comfort, since they can be kept clean easily; and that the East has something to teach Europe in this matter of town-planning, particularly since the coming of the motor-car. That the heart or business centre of the town should be sheltered from sun and rain and inaccessible to all wheeled traffic seems to us an idea which the European designer of new cities might well ponder. In the matter of methods and appliances the East can still learn much from Europe; but a city like Bombay is witness that the Europeans have no notion how to build an Eastern town; and worse, too, that the Indians have no longer any notion either, or they would have stopped, the growth of this enormity, which lacks the European virtues, being inefficient and insanitary, no less than it lacks oriental comfort, shade and coolness. The time has come when orientals rub their eyes and ask themselves: "What has been happening to our country since we gave up thought beneath the spell of European energy? We are not so comfortable nor so happy as we used to be. Life has grown meaner and more ugly. Why, have we suffered this to happen without protest?" The answer is, of course: You raised no protest, because you had denied your fathers and their way of thought, because you had apostatised from your religion and because you were ashamed to think of Asia and her handiwork. Be proud of Asia, take your proper standpoint and then, on equal terms you can get good from Europe, and give much good to Europe in return.

THE ASSAM TEA-GARDENS.

Indignant at the threatened ruin of the planters, its proteges, and unable to diagnose the real causes of the exodus of labourers from Assam, the "Englishman" falls foul of the "Extremist" press and "Congress agents," who are, according to this journal, at the bottom of the whole trouble. In its opinion the tea gardens which the "coolies" have left are a veritable Canaan, overflowing with the milk and honey of the planters' kindness. To allege that these "coolies" had to put up with any ill-treatment or lowness of wage is downright blasphemy. "There is not a sober or thoughtful Indian," the journal writes, "who has ever come into touch with English people, who will not be disgusted at the vileness of the attacks that are now being made upon the tea-planters." The "coolies" who have deserted their gardens have done so, the "Englishman" goes on to assert, "as the result of the same kind of propaganda as went on on the Frontier amongst the Mahomedan peasantry." The "Englishman" does not tell us how the wily "agitator" could get at the "coolies," when all those who live in the tea garden lines are always strictly watched and every ingress or egress is duly reported to the managers by the Line chowkidars. Perhaps, the "Englishman" will suggest telepathy. However, our contemporary's diagnosis is no more ridiculous than that of the "Governor-in-Council" of Bengal who suggested that Mr. Gandhi's propaganda was responsible for the Rajshahi Jail outbreak, even in the face of the fact that there was no evidence of any collusion from outside.

Leaving aside, however, the question of the immediate causes of the exodus it will not be out of place to enquire whether the treatment that is being accorded to the labourers is of the unexceptional kind suggested by the "Englishman." Here is a picture of the "Coolie lines" drawn by a planter himself in the columns of the "Englishman" of the 23rd instant:—

"Are the coolies satisfied? Take a walk by the lines at night and you will hear them tom-toming and singing round a blazing fire, and the women singing as they work during the day. Are they well off? See that line of cows, half a mile long, being driven to the grazing ground—it belongs to the coolies in the lines over the way. On Poojah days you can see Sitaram dressed in his best, with a yellow silk puggree and spotlessly clean white coat and dhotie, his youngest son, in white puggree and a pair of shoes, balanced on his shoulder, striding off to the poojah with Bhudni, his wife, in a purple sarie and rings on her fingers and toes, a gold one, with a piece of red-glass for a ruby in her nose, and silver bracelets and silver necklace. The chota sahib, cantering home from a visit to a friend, meets them in the road—Sitaram salaams and Bhudni shyly draws her sarie across her face, "Salaam Sitaram—*kaisa hai*, Bhudni" and passes on."

The writer, who draws this glowing picture of "coolie" contentment and prosperity, admits in another place that "for doing a full month's work of 26 days he (the "coolie") is paid Rs. 7 (approximately 4 annas a day) and a woman Rs. 6." Besides these "magnificent wages, he is given 6 seers of rice and a woman 5 seers, a week, when he works at least five days out of 6, at half cost price—the garden bearing the cost of the other half." The cost of "the other half," which the planter defrays would average Re. 1 as. 2 per mensem in the case of the man and as. 15 in the case of the woman. So all the returns a labourer gets for a month's hard labour in the gardens does not exceed, according to the planter's own confession, Rs. 8 as. 2 in the case of a man, and Rs. 7 in the case of a woman. And yet "extremist" newspapers have the amazing impudence to suggest that the "coolies" are under-paid and ill-fed! With such a generous scale of wages, is it not the height of ingratitude on the part of the "coolies" to desert their masters? The planter further suggests that there are additional avenues of income in addition to the regular wages and that "a man can earn Re. 1-8 a week by hoeing *tikka* and a woman, during the plucking season, can earn as much as Re. 1 to Re. 1-4 a day in tikka work." No doubt they *can* earn in this manner, but are they really able to do so, on the wages and the food they obtain in the gardens? The planter would have done well to tell us how much, on an average, a labourer earns per month in this manner. If we compare the picture the planter has drawn with the actualities that have come to light since the exodus, it will be seen that it is a wholly misleading one. We had the testimony of an impartial eye-witness like Mr. Andrews the other day, who wrote from Goalundo on the 21st inst as follows:—"I have myself seen, during these last few days, the actual physical condition of the returning labourers, and it points clearly to a long period of underfeeding and lack of proper nourishment. I don't think that there can be any question that this under-feeding has prevailed for many months on very many Estates." This was what Mr. Andrews saw. Here is what the "coolies" themselves told Mr. Andrews in the presence of the local police officers and the officials of the steamship company at Goalundo:—

"They (Mr. Andrews and party) mixed with the newly arrived coolies and asked them various questions regarding the original cause of the strike. Most of the coolies came from the Damchora garden, they used to get very low wages. Applications for increment were refused by Bara Sahebs, who said they might leave the garden if they liked. One coolie, named Basants, of this garden, related an account of horrible torture by the European Manager. His hands were tied to a post in such a way that his feet could not touch the ground. He was stripped naked and whipped from top to toe till he became senseless. There were 25 marks of deep cuts on his person. He was afterwards taken to the hospital. Another cooly, named Khalan, related that his brother, named Kaileswar, was beaten to death. Blows after blows fell on his chest. He fell down, and was taken to hospital where he died within one hour. Four other coolies corroborated this as eye witnesses. Another coolie, named Badhiram, stated his wife, Saukalia, was killed by a single blow. Other coolies of that garden corroborated this."

None of the "coolies" stated to Mr. Amdrews that anybody from outside went to incite them. The planters and their mouth-pieces, the "Englishman" and the "Statesman," of course, wish to make out that the "coolies" had no serious grievance and that it is the "dishonest agitators" who have created all the row and the trouble. But the truth, whether in Assam, Ceylon, Fiji or South Africa, cannot be hidden for long. It will come out sooner or later. The Government of India would be well advised to institute immediately a strict, impartial and exhaustive investigation into the entire conditions of Labour in the Assam tea gardens.

Notes of the Day.

Sir Pherozeshah on Press Act.

It is generally known that Pherozeshah Mehta was an uncompromising opponent of the Press Act and that he severely took Gokhale to task for his support of that obnoxious piece of legislation. The following passage from Mr. H. P. Mody's biography of the late leader, published the other day, will be read with instruction and interest at the present moment:

> It is interesting to note, in passing, that on Mr. Gokhale's return to Bombay after the close of the session at which the Act was passed, Pherozeshah expressed his strong disapproval of his attitude towards the measure. On Mr. Gokhale pleading helplessness in the face of the evidence produced by Government of the seditious character of many of the writings in the Indian Press, Pherozeshah replied with some vehemence that the non-official members had no business to support it even in spite of the plea of necessity. Government had never listened to the advice of the leaders of the people on matters of policy, and when it came to forging repressive legislation, they wanted the latter to share the responsibility and the odium. It was a great mistake, therefore, on the part of the Indian members of the Council to support the Press Act. They ought rather to have asked Government to go into the root causes of the violent propaganda preached in many of the Indian papers. Mr. Gokhale listened in silence, feeling, perhaps, that his leader was taking an extreme attitude. Little did he realize that the weapon he had helped to forge would be used for the purpose of terrorising innocent and guilty alike and produce a feeling of bitter resentment, and that in this as in so many other instances, time would vindicate in the striking manner the soundness of Pherozeshah's judgment.

Time has, indeed, vindicated the soundness of Pherozeshah's judgment. But the moral of the incident has, we note with regret, been on subsequent occasions, completely lost on those who boast of being his followers.

Patriotism—True and False.

Under the caption "Patriotism is Not Enough", our local morning contemporary yesterday indulged in a characteristic outburst of platitudes, half truths and misrepresentations. The object of our contemporary is, of course, to ridicule and misrepresent the Non-Cooperation movement. Mr. Gandhi's crime, according to the "Times of India," is that he is preaching patriotism to India. And our contemporary proceeds to represent Mr. Gandhi as wishing "to shut out all Western education, Western Commerce, Western languages, Western thought." Having thus represented Mr. Gandhi as the arch-enemy of everything Western or rather non-Indian, the "Times of India" pontifically concludes that for Indians no less than other people "patriotism is not enough". We do not wish to deal with our contemporary's confused ideas about the supposed antithesis between patriotism and human brotherhood. There is certainly an antagonism between false patriotism and the ideal of human brotherhood. But there is none between the latter and true patriotism. The patriotism which Mr. Gandhi preaches is true patriotism—the patriotism which connotes love of others as well as self-realisation. Our contemporary has, of course, missed the real issue behind the non-cooperation movement, which is that if you are to serve humanity, you must stand erect and be true to yourself and not be a servile imitator.

Exploitation is not Enough.

The "Times of India" tells us that "In India the confederation of nations known as the British Empire offers a future that is the future not a *rechauffe* of the past." Now, as our contemporary knows or should know, if the status of India in the Empire is, in every respect, equivalent to that of its other component parts, if an Indian is in his own country what an Englishman is in England or a Canadian in Canada, no Indian will have any objection to remain in that Empire so long as that Empire has no aggressive aims towards any other peoples. What is the truth at present? The Empire, as it is constituted at present, is a menace to India's honour and liberty. And if our contemporary were honest, it would lecture to Britishers and Colonials who consider that the rest of the Empire exists for them as a field for militarist domination and economic exploitation. It is they who are falsely patriotic and it is their aggressive patriotism which is a peril to human progress. It is they who have to realise that exploitation of other peoples for self-aggrandisement is not enough. And it is to them that Mr. Gandhi's call to his own people for love of others, purification of self, and non-violence should come as an inspiration for repentance and reform. Mr. Gandhi wants his country to stand erect—not for self-aggrandisement, not to exploit other countries, but to serve humanity. For him nationality is *not* the end. It is only a means—a means to the practice of Truth and Love as between man and man, irrespective of geographical and other distinctions. India does not want to discard the West. She is determined to free herself from its domination. She wants to be herself, for she knows that she cannot be true to others so long as she is not true to herself.

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THE AFGHAN BOGEY.

MR. PAL'S FEARS.

Mr. Bepin Chandar Pal writes to the "A. B. Patrika" as follows:—

Sir,—I am not allowed to read newspapers regularly, much less to discuss exciting political topics. But I cannot help raising a voice of warning, with all the emphasis that I can command against the suicidal view which I find, has been expressed by Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Lajpat Rai that in the event of a foreign invasion, we must in obedience to the Nagpur resolution on non-cooperation, refuse our help to the present Government in the country.

I have been a non-cooperator in my humble way all my life. While unable to accept Mr. Gandhi's programme, even last year I pleaded with all my strength for the principal and policy of non-cooperation as our "only weapon" "and last chance". Though I opposed Mr Gandhi's Calcutta resolution, when it was modified at Nagpur, I openly lent my support to it. But if the interpretation put upon it by Mr. Lajpat Rai be correct, then, I think it is the clear duty of all those who desire real national freedom in India to fight this idea with all their might and resources.

In my humble way I have also supported the present Khalifat movement; first because as a Hindu I hold that religion is true and ordained by God, and we cannot, therefore, be indifferent to any insult or injury that may be offered to Islam any more than we can be in the case of similar insults or injuries that may be offered to our own religion; and secondly, because, as I have repeatedly said, the spoliation of the Khilafat is a serious menace to the freedom and integrity of Asia in general and of India in particular. But I have never been able to appreciate the ideals and ambitions of what may be best described as political pan-Islamism; and have always looked upon this pan-Islamism as a great menace to Indian nationalism. And my suspicion that Mr. Gandhi was possibly playing into the hands of our pan-Islamist friends, promoted my opposition to his programme last year. This suspicion has been very much deepened by his latest pronouncement on the Afghan "Bogey".

I quite recognize it that Mr. Gandhi does not believe in the possibility of an Afghan invasion; and he evidently thinks that a little flirting with Moslem sentiments would do no harm. He dismisses the whole thing as a "Bogey". But though "Bogeys" have no reality behind them, the psychological conditions created by them are not unreal and may very seriously affect the fate of those who are frightened by these "Bogeys". And we are concerned here not with the reality or unreality of the Afghan menace, but with the mentality of our own people which the idea or rumour of it may create.

I take it that Mr. Gandhi knows the present temper of the people. I think he knows it that in the event of an Afghan invasion, or even the mere circulation of a rumour of such an invasion, will incite a very large part of our Moslem populations to lawlessness, if not to open revolt. I take it he knows it that the feeling among the Hindus also is so bitter and that they have been driven to such a state of desperation, that a very large proportion of them also will in the event of a general Moslem rising, join them, just for a change, or in the hope, (which is undoubtedly cherished by even intelligent and educated people) of settling their own account with the Mahomedans after they have got rid of the present foreign bureaucracy. And what will happen then?

Can Mr. Gandhi deny that there are foolish people in the country, Moslems and Hindus both, and they are not really ignorant or uneducated, who would really welcome the Afghan or anybody else at this juncture? Can he deny that the presence of this mentality in the people constitutes a very grave danger to his own movement of non-violent non-cooperation itself? Yet, these utterances of his are calculated to help this very fatal mentality.

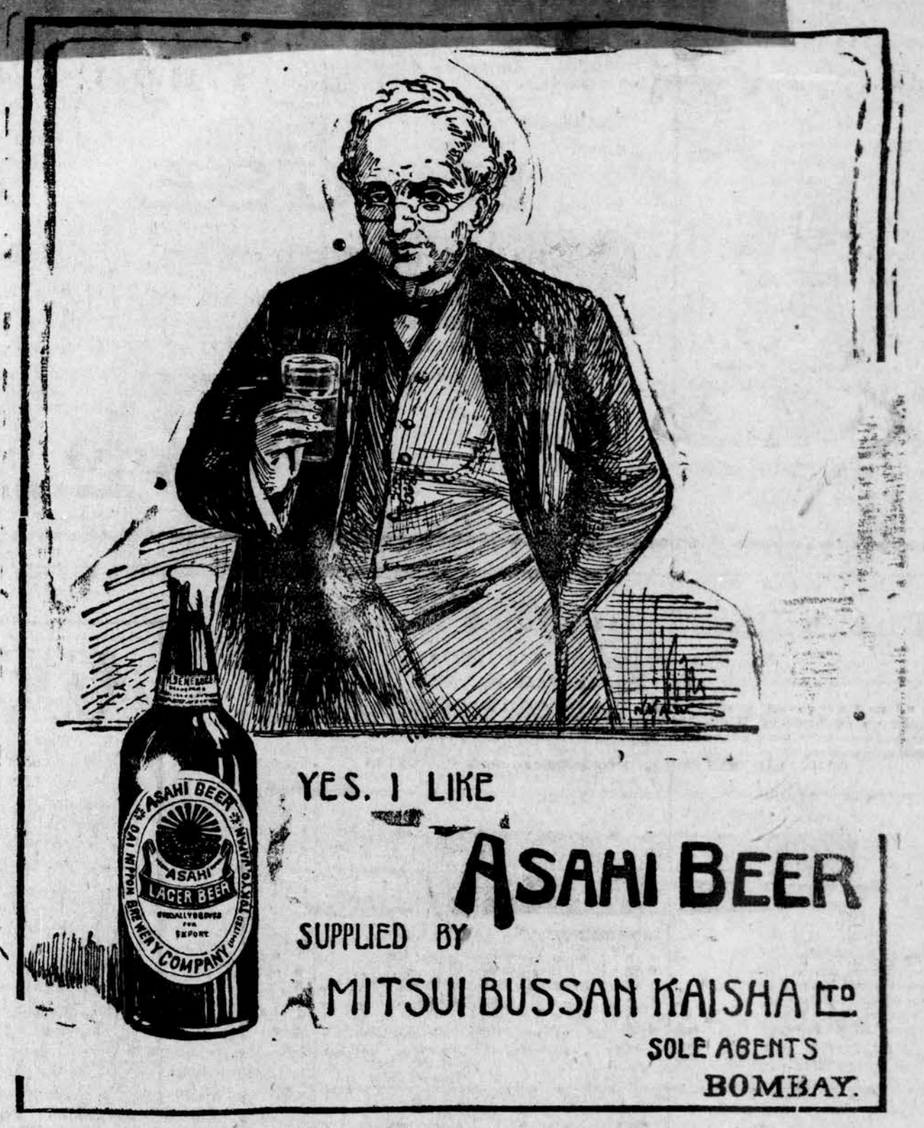
If by any chance the Afghan should be encouraged to measure lances with the present British Government in India—and we cannot entirely ignore it that there are forces which may egg him on to this folly,—there will be bound to be very serious trouble inside our own borders. And this surging wave of popular unrest will throw the present policy and principle of non-violence—which is hardly understood except by Mr. Gandhi himself and a very small and selected band of his loyal lieutenants,—and not all who cry "Lord, Lord" will stand by his flag if there should be a general revolt or revolution in the land—to the winds.

This revolt or revolution will either succeed or it will fail. If it succeeds, we shall have no Swaraj in India, but one more a Moslem-Raj at Delhi. Are we willing to risk our all upon this chance? If it fails, as it is sure to be, humanly speaking, the result will be still more disastrous. It will set back the course of Indian freedom fifty if not a hundred years. In either case, the pursuit of Mr. Gandhi's policy of refusing help to the present Government in the event of an Afghan invasion, will be suicidal to the cause of true Swaraj in India. If this be the meaning and implications of Mr. Gandhi's non-cooperation policy and programme, then, the serious people must furiously think what their position must be in regard to it. But this does not necessarily mean that the country should go back upon the general principle and policy of non-cooperation; but only this that the movement should not be permitted to frustrate the very object, namely, the advance of real freedom in India, which it has in view. It will be suicidal folly to sacrifice the end to the fetish of a mere means.

In any case, those who care for real national freedom, and are not simply out to destroy the present British Government and leave the fate and future of the long-suffering masses of the country upon the knees of the gods, or in the hands of unscrupulous adventurers, must not hesitate to fight this evil mentality which would practically welcome an outside invader and help him to take the place of the present political authority in the country. Our quarrel is with the British bureaucracy. And we shall fight this bureaucracy to the bitterest end until we secure our legitimate right of self-government. But we cannot, and shall not, unless we become insane, call in an outsider to fight this bureaucracy for us. For he will not part with what he may wrest from the hand of this bureaucracy, for our benefit. Are we going to repeat the history of the genesis of the present foreign regime over again? Have we, at least, in Bengal, forgotten the folly of the Bengalee conspirators, who called in Clive to help them in their quarrel with Serajudowla?

P. S.—I find that both Mahatma Gandhi and Lala Lajpat Rai have gone back upon their earlier utterances and have in their speeches at Simla expressed their determination to fight all outside invaders. But something more consistent and well-considered than these random and wild expressions of opinion, is expected from popular leaders upon whose lips thousands of their countrymen hang for the formulation of correct political principles and right practical guidance.

Mr. D. B. Desai has sent a telegram to the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy, Simla, on the 23rd instant, requesting him to obtain full justice with regard to the East African Indian question.



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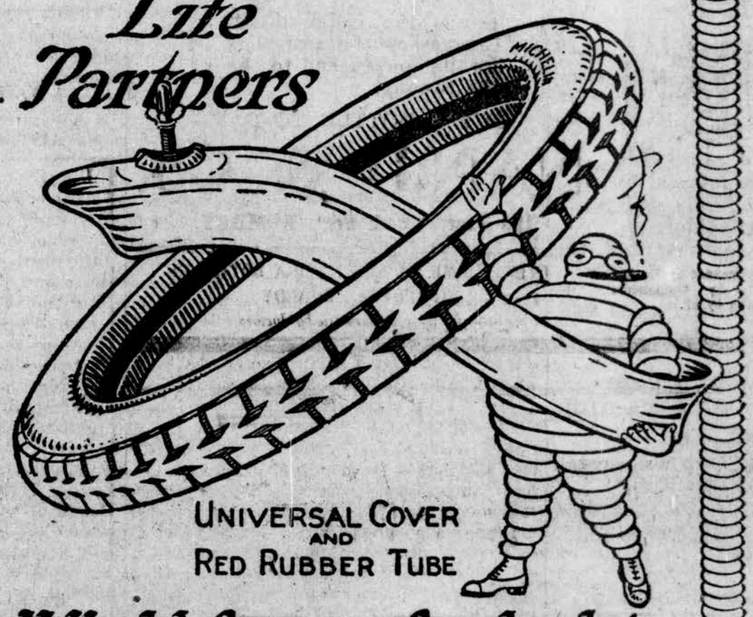

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